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DAILY REPORT

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BRITISH PRIME MINISTER THATCHER CONCLUDES VISIT

Increased Investment Urged

0W10945 Tokyo KYODO in English 0830 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sep 21 (KYODO) -- British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher Tuesday called on Japanese business leaders to step up investment in Europe and import of aircraft and other capital goods from Europe. Thatcher made the call at a luncheon held in her honor by five major Japanese businessmen's organizations, including the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), in Tokyo.

Yoshihiro Inayama, president of Keidanren, on behalf of the five organizations, delivered a welcome speech, saying that Japanese Government and industry have joined forces in opening the market wider to imports and building up industrial cooperation with other countries.

The British prime minister said then there is a view that the increasing exports of manufactured goods from Japan are inviting protectionism. If Japan is to protect the principle of free trade, it should step up investment in Europe and the import of planes and other capital goods from Europe, she stressed. Thatcher also outlined her government's industrial policy.

Departure for Beijing

0W220117 Tokyo KYODO in English 0043 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sep 22 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain left for Beijing by a special plane Wednesday morning after completing a six-day official visit to Japan.

She arrived in Tokyo last Friday and held two rounds of talks with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and met with other Japanese officials. She was received in audience by Emperor Hirohito and attended an imperial luncheon. She also visited the Academic City at Tsukuba and atomic energy facilities at Tokaimura, Ibaraki Prefecture, north of Tokyo, as well as industrial facilities.

The prime minister is scheduled to stay in China until Sunday, when she will proceed to Hong Kong.

U.S. 'CHARGE' ON MARKET OPENING REJECTED

0W211217 Tokyo KYODO in English 1022 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sep 21 (KYODO) -- The United States Tuesday again called for improved access to the Japanese market at the second round of follow-up consultations on Japan's second package of market opening measures announced in May, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Though appreciating the progress in the second package, U.S. officials attending the working-level meeting said there was no fundamental improvement and that they would watch further developments, he said.

The American representatives were interested in participation by foreigners in matters concerning standardization, activities of the Office of Trade Ombudsman and the retailing of imported cigarettes, according to the spokesman.

The Japanese side rebutted the charge that there was no fundamental improvement, saying that Japan has been making efforts to open its market for the past 10 years. They explained the activities of the Trade Ombudsman Office and the business consultants assigned by JETRO to help foreign businessmen.

They also informed the Americans that negotiations will be held in November between the Japan Federation of Bar Associations and the American Bar Association on practicing by American lawyers in Japan. They also discussed plywood standards and import quotas for processed pork meat, the spokesman said. The officials continue their consultations on Wednesday.

JAPAN-PRC ECONOMIC, TRADE GROUP LEAVES FOR BEIJING

0W211001 Tokyo KYODO in English 0836 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 21 (KYODO) -- A mission of the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade, led by Chairman Toshiro Doko, left for Beijing Tuesday afternoon. The 35-member mission is scheduled to have talks with top Chinese Government leaders during its visit until Saturday. Doko, who is also chairman of the government's ad hoc committee on administrative and fiscal reform, and Liu Xiwen, vice minister of foreign trade, will sign Thursday a revised long-term trade agreement featuring Japan's smaller coal imports from China than earlier planned.

COAL IMPORTATION FROM U.S.-AIDED PRC MINE PLANNED

0W190805 Tokyo KYODO in English 0659 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] Xian, China, Sept 19, KYODO -- In a move spelling a Sino-American-Japanese deal, China plans to export 5-6 million metric tons of coal to Japan in 1987 from a development project with Occidental Oil Co. of the United States, Japanese Government sources said Sunday. The sources, accompanying visiting Japanese International Trade and Industry Minister Shintaro Abe, said China has asked Japan about the possibility of its selling part of coal to be produced in Shanxi. China contracted early this year with Occidental to develop a mine to produce 15 million metric tons of coal annually starting in 1987.

Occidental has already made inquiries on the proposed deal to the Japanese Government and concerned companies, the sources said. China's inquiry on the coal trade is based upon a Japan-China long-term trade agreement signed in 1978. Under the agreement calling for expansion of bilateral trade, Japan has extended some dollar 940 million in loans for seven coal development projects, which target annual output at 21 million tons of coking coal.

If the projects show a rough going and China makes stronger demand on the projected deal involving Occidental, Japan is likely to import coal developed by the U.S. firm, the sources added. But some voice suspicion if the Japanese market can afford to take in the coal in the face of slackening demand for coal in Japan. It is also true, the sources said, that the tripartite deal, if realized, may give Japan an opportunity to play an important role in developing the coal mine by extending funds and supplying necessary equipment.

MAINICHI POLL SHOWS DROP IN SUPPORT FOR SUZUKI

0W210041 Tokyo KYODO in English 0007 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Sept 21 (KYODO) -- The support rating for the Cabinet headed by Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki stood at only 16 percent, according to a public opinion survey conducted by the MAINICHI SHIMBUN (newspaper) for four days from September 9.

Results of the poll, announced by the nationwide newspaper Tuesday, showed that the non-support rate was 35 percent. The 16 percent support rate was the lowest recorded in a survey conducted by the newspaper so far, lower than the 18 percent registered in the latter stage of the Cabinet led by Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka. The survey also showed that the support rate for the Liberal-Democratic Party dropped to 39 percent from last April's 45 percent.

JSP'S ASUKATA ATTACKS SUZUKI ADMINISTRATION

0W210357 Tokyo KYODO in English 0139 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 21 (KYODO) -- Japan Socialist Party (JSP) Chairman Ichio Asukata launched a blistering attack on the government Tuesday and called on all opposition parties to join forces in dealing with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's 'impotent and irresponsible' administration. Asukata delivered the opening address to the party's Central Committee meeting at the party headquarters. In a wide-ranging attack on the government and the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, he condemned Suzuki's so-called "declaration of emergency" in national finance. "The government has failed to come up with any rescue plan after leading the nation's finance and economic management into complete bankruptcy," Asukata said. "This shows that the government is totally impotent and irresponsible." Asukata said the JSP, the largest opposition party, will protest against the government decision Monday to freeze pay increases for public servants and called the proposed pay freeze a "violation of the workers' fundamental rights." Asukata also attacked the government for putting Japan's defense behind the Reagan administration's worldwide strategy and called Japan's military buildup a "betrayal of the wishes of an overwhelming majority of the people."

Asukata called on all opposition parties to join forces in dealing with the Suzuki Cabinet and said it was necessary for the Socialist Party to take "bold steps" in bringing about such a united opposition front. Asukata said the opposition must seize the initiative, as the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party is heading into a period of great trouble and confusion with the trial of former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka in the Lockheed payoff scandal reaching a climax later this year.

ECONOMIC GROWTH RATE TO SLOW DOWN IN FY82

0W171227 Tokyo KYODO in English 1219 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 17 (KYODO) -- Japan's inflation-adjusted economic growth rate will slow to 2.7 percent in fiscal 1982 -- nearly half the government target of 5.2 percent -- if no pump-priming measures are taken, an official estimate showed Friday. The Economic Planning Agency (EPA) prepared the estimate as a basis for a package of reflationaly measures to be adopted October 8, officials said. The ERA expects consumer spending, accounting for nearly 60 percent of Japan's gross national product (GNP), to rise 4.5-4.6 percent, private capital investment to level off and the current account surplus to decline 2 percent in the fiscal year ending next March 31. The EPA believes a slow growth of 2-3 percent would seriously affect the employment picture, but that Japan has a growth potential of more than 4 percent, the officials said. It will call on other government agencies to work out a package that would add to the fiscal 1982 growth rate by nearly 1 percentage point, they added.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON KIM IL-SONG'S PRC VISIT

Gift From Tan Qilong

SK211620 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1541 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Chengdu, September 21 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, today received a gift presented by Comrade Tan Qilong, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and first secretary of the Sichuan Provincial Committee of the CPC, in the name of the Sichuan provincial party committee and the Sichuan Provincial People's Government.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks for the gift.

Tour of Wuhou Temple

SK211624 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1543 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Chengdu, September 21 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, accompanied by Comrade Deng Xiaoping, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, chairman of the CPC Central Advisory Commission and chairman of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee, went round the Wuhou Temple in Chengdu this morning.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in company with Comrade Deng Xiaoping, arrived at the gate of the temple amid the cheers of a large crowd of working people along the route, managing personnel of the temple warmly greeted him. He went round the temple, built around the sixth century, while being briefed on it.

He gave a gift to the temple. He left the temple, farewelled by well-wishers.

Visit to Baijia Commune

SK211633 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1546 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Chengdu, September 21 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in company with Comrade Deng Xiaoping, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, chairman of the CPC Central Advisory Commission and chairman of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee, visited the Baijia People's Commune in Shuangliu County, Chengdu, this morning. Chengdu City was in a festive mood, pervaded with great emotion and joy at meeting the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Tens of thousands of people turned out from early morning to the street leading from the guest house to the people's commune to welcome the great leader.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song arrived at the people's commune, the commune members raised the stormy cheers of "Warm welcome to president Kim Il-song" and enthusiastically welcomed him waving flags and flowers high above their heads. He was warmly met on the spot by Comrade Deng Xiaoping and leading personnel of the Shuangliu County and the Baijia People's Commune.

He received best wishes of the commune members highly respecting and revering him from the secretary of the party committee of the people's commune and was briefed on the successes and experiences gained by the Baijia People's Commune under the leadership of the Communist Party of China. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song went round the village and dwelling houses of the people's commune amid a warm welcome.

He highly estimated the successes of the commune members and encouraged their endeavors.

He gave a gift to the people's commune.

The great leader comrade Kim Il-song left, warmly farewelled by the people's commune members.

Chengdu Mass Meeting

SK211747 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1702 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Chengdu, September 21 (KCNA) -- A grand Chengdu mass meeting was held on the afternoon of September 21 in welcome of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song attended the meeting together with Comrade Deng Xiaoping, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, chairman of the CPC Central Advisory Commission and chairman of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee.

Along the street to the meeting place more than 100,000 working people and school youth and children warmly welcomed the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The spacious meeting place was packed to overflowing with leading personnel of Sichuan Province, Chengdu City and Chengdu Military District, thousands of working people in all walks of life and soldiers of the Chinese People's Liberation Army who gathered there with the sentiments of fraternal friendship towards the Korean people.

At 5 in the afternoon (Pyongyang time) the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song appeared on the platform, in company with Comrade Deng Xiaoping, amid the playing of the welcome music. A stormy applause burst forth that moment and continued for a long while, rocking the meeting place. While the band playing the "March of Unity and Friendship", Young Pioneers presented bunches of flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Deng Xiaoping.

A welcome address was delivered by Comrade Tan Qilong. Warmly welcoming the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song, Comrade Tan Qilong referred to the friendship and unity between the parties, countries and peoples of China and Korea. He said: In the past arduous period the peoples of our two countries pulled through a tempest in the same boat, sharing life and death, and are today maintaining intimacy, supporting each other in socialist construction. We express the conviction that the current visit of Comrade Kim Il-song will greatly develop the unity and friendship between the two parties, countries and peoples of China and Korea onto a new stage without fail, he stressed.

He said: The new proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by Comrade Kim Il-song indicates a correct way for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. We firmly believe that the Korean people will surely win a new victory in their just cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made a speech at the mass meeting. His speech was warmly welcomed by the attendants of the meeting.

Upon returning to his seat after concluding his speech, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song firmly shook hands with Comrade Deng Xiaoping and warmly hugged him. A thunderous applause again burst forth and lasted for a long while.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping made a speech next. When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song firmly grasped hands with Comrade Deng Xiaoping who returned to his seat after concluding his speech and warmly hugged him, the attendants again sent a stormy applause.

The mass meeting powerfully demonstrated the indestructibility and militant might of the friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese peoples which has been sealed with blood in the course of the protracted struggle for the common purpose and ideal and consolidated and developed, overcoming together all trials of history.

Kim Il-song Chengdu Speech

SK/11649 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1600 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Chengdu, September 21 (KCNA) -- A grand mass meeting was held on September 21 in Chengdu in welcome of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Follows the full text of the speech made by Comrade Kim Il-song at the mass meeting.

Respected Comrade Deng Xiaoping, respected Comrade Tan Qilong, comrades and friends:

On our current visit to the People's Republic of China, our close neighbour and a country of comrades-in-arms, we have had eventful meetings with the party and government leaders of China and have been accorded a warm welcome and cordial hospitality by the Chinese people everywhere we went.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping, in spite of the heavy pressure of work in implementing the decisions of the party congress, has made a long journey in our company and today people of all walks of life in Chengdu City have held this grand mass meeting to warmly welcome us as they do their own brothers. I express deep thanks to you for this.

Your warm welcome and cordial hospitality accorded us clearly show how warm and deep the sentiments of militant friendship and fraternal trust cherished by the Chinese people towards the Korean people are.

The parties and peoples of Korea and China have an exceptional relationship of friendship. As the leaders of the two countries always say, the relationship between the two countries and peoples of Korea and China is as inseparable as the relationship between the lips and teeth in the true sense of the word, a relationship between the revolutionary comrades-in-arms and a relationship of kith and kin sealed with blood.

The Korea-China friendship has a long tradition. It has developed into bloom in the course of the common struggle of the two peoples and has grown solid in the grim trials. At the turn of the present century, when the imperialist powers were scrambling for colony and sphere of influence in the East, both Korea and China fell victim to it and, in the course of the common struggle against aggression and subjugation by the foreign imperialists, the destinies of the two peoples converged. The communists and peoples of our two countries waged a protracted, arduous struggle in firm alliance against Japanese imperialism, the common enemy, and achieved together the historic victory of the cause of national liberation. When the U.S. imperialists who occupied South Korea after the Second World War unleashed a war of aggression in Korea with a wild ambition to bring the whole of Korea and, further, China under their domination, the peoples of our two countries fought shoulder to shoulder with each other, shedding blood in the same trench.

In the grim years when our people were fighting against the U.S. imperialists in a difficult war in which the destiny of our country was at stake, the fraternal Chinese people, under the banner of "Resisting America and aiding Korea, safeguarding the home and defending the motherland," sent the volunteers of their fine sons and daughters to help us at the cost of their blood. In this way they set a fine example of proletarian internationalism and recorded a shining chapter in the history of Korea-China friendship. The Korean people will always remember this.

In the period of the past fatherland liberation war, the people of Sichuan Province, together with the entire Chinese people, gave sincere support and encouragement to the struggle of the Korean people. Among the commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Volunteers were many young fighters including hero Huang Qiguang from Sichuan Province, who had heroically fought against the U.S. imperialist aggressors. Availing myself of this opportunity, I extend warm thanks to the people of Sichuan Province and Chengdu who rendered active assistance to our people in the period of the grim trials, displaying the communistic revolutionary spirit and noble internationalist spirit.

In the struggle for socialist construction, too, the Korean and Chinese peoples have supported and helped each other, constantly developing the relations of friendship and cooperation. Indeed, the annals of Korea-China friendship are a proud history of the struggle and victory waged and won jointly by the two peoples for a common cause as class brothers and revolutionary comrades-in-arms.

Friendship and trust between the leaders of nations are of great significance in the development of relations between their countries and peoples. The firm bonds of Korea-China friendship have been established, consolidated and developed on the basis of closest comradely relations and noble revolutionary principles in the course of frequent visits and meetings between the party and state leaders of the two countries. We are very pleased with the invariable, continued development of great Korea-China friendship which has a historical tradition.

Our current visit to China and the Chinese people's warm welcome accorded us are a powerful demonstration of the further strengthening and development of the traditional friendship and solidarity between the parties and peoples of Korea and China. Korea-China friendship is an invincible one which no force can ever break. It will further flourish down through generations. It will last as long as the mountains and rivers of the two countries exist. The Korean people are proud of having the Chinese people as their close revolutionary comrades-in-arms and China as their reliable rear and heartily and warmly hail the shining achievements made by the Chinese people in the revolution and construction.

On our current visits to many parts of China we have seen more clearly the looks of socialist, new China which is vibrant with a new life. Wherever we went, all the nationalities of China were leading a stabilized life and were united and vigorously struggling to carry out the revolutionary tasks put forward by the Communist Party. The looks of old China which had suffered exploitation and oppression, poverty and hunger have disappeared once and for all, and socialist new China has impossibly risen in its vast continent and is shining brilliantly. This means a far-reaching socio-economic change unprecedented in its history of many thousand years and this epochal change that has taken place in China, accounting for nearly a quarter of the world's population, is a tremendous event which has greatly advanced the development of human history.

We witnessed with pleasure that in Sichuan Province, too, far away from the capital, everything has changed anew and a land good to live in for the people has been built thanks to the correct implementation of the lines and policies of the Communist Party of China.

By diversifying economy in conformity with the geographical features and climatic conditions the Sichuan people have successfully developed various domains of the national economy including agriculture and industry and turned Sichuan into an area of plentiful production and this city of Chengdu into a new industrial city.

All the victorious changes in China are the brilliant results of the creative application of the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism to the specific reality of the Chinese revolution by the Communist Party of China.

A single prescription is not enough to cope with the revolutions in all countries which are going on in diverse socio-historical conditions. In particular, there can be no ready-made theory or formula which can show the specific method of revolution for such a country as China which has a large population and vast territory and had been in a semi-colonial and semi-feudal state for a long time.

As history advances and the times develop, the strategy and tactics of revolution should be constantly perfected and each country should have its own original strategy and tactics suited to its socio-historical conditions and specific reality.

It was not until they came under the leadership of their great leader Comrade Mao Zedong and the Communist Party of China that the Chinese people who had gone through many twists and turns for a long period came to pave the road of the unique people's revolution and usher in a new historic period to build a new life, seizing their destiny in their own hands.

The program of socialist modernisation adopted today by the Communist Party of China is a revolutionary line which has reflected the inevitable requirements to be met without fail in the building of socialism in a country once backward economically and technically. The Communist Party of China is undertaking socialist modernisation based on the actual conditions of China and doing all work in conformity with her actual conditions and through the efforts of her own people. We believe that this is a just policy which fully accords with the laws of revolution and the interests of the Chinese people.

During our current visit we have seen the great historic changes effected by the Chinese people and their magnificent struggle for socialist modernisation under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, and once again warmly felt that the Chinese people are a truly industrious and talented, great people and the Communist Party of China, their vanguard, is an invincible, tested revolutionary party.

The recent 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China reviewed the valuable successes and experiences gained by it and the Chinese people in the revolution and construction and advanced a new fighting programme for the building of socialism and communism. The congress advanced the militant task of building China into a highly civilized and highly democratic socialist state by accelerating the socialist modernization, thus opening up a broad prospect for the Chinese people who are struggling for socialism and communism.

As Comrade Deng Xiaoping said, if the 7th National Congress of the Communist Party of China was a congress that led the Chinese revolution to victory, the recent 12th national congress will be a historical congress leading the socialist construction of China to a new victory. I warmly greet once again the success of the 12th national congress which marked an epochal occasion in further strengthening and developing the Communist Party of China and developing the revolutionary struggle and construction work of the Chinese people to a higher stage. The 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China will be recorded in the annals of its history as a congress of revolutionary unity, a congress of brilliant victory of the revolutionary line.

At present, hundreds of millions of Chinese people warmly hail the success of the party congress and are filled with a firm determination to vigorously advance along the revolutionary line set forth by the party congress. With the recent party congress as an occasion, new changes are taking place in the ideological and moral life of the Chinese people and a revolutionary spirit is sweeping every nook and corner of China.

We firmly believe that the Chinese people, rallied closely around the glorious Communist Party of China, will valiantly struggle to carry out the militant tasks advanced by the 12th party congress and thus open a new phase in all fields of socialist modernisation without fail.

The revolutionary parties of the working class can achieve victory in the revolution only when they adhere to chajusong (independence) and follow the lines and policies which conform to the specific realities of their countries. This has been clearly proved in the revolutionary practice of our country.

Basing ourselves on the specific reality of our country, we have firmly established chuche in the revolution and construction, shaped all our lines and policies independently and carried through the principles of independence in politics, self-sustenance in economy and self-reliance in national defense. Our people have carried out the democratic and socialist revolutions in our own way, pushed forward economic and cultural construction in our own way, handled defense and foreign affairs in our own way, and achieved great successes in all fields of politics, economy and culture.

At present, our people are waging a vigorous struggle to transform man, society and nature in a communistic way and attain the ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction in the 1980's under the unfurled banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, in accordance with the line and policy set forth at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea.

The entire party membership and working people of our country are victoriously advancing, closely united around the party with a firm confidence in the victory of the cause of socialism and communism, and are bringing about a new, great revolutionary upsurge in all domains of socialist construction.

The great social changes and brilliant successes achieved by the Chinese people and Korean people have a great influence upon the peoples of the Third World countries who call for chajusong and aspire after socialism. They also clearly show that even those countries which were backward economically and technically can successfully build an independent and prosperous, new society if they shape their lines and policies in conformity with their own realities and carry them out by depending on the inexhaustible strength of the popular masses.

Today the Korean and Chinese peoples are making joint efforts to prevent a new world war and ensure world peace and security. The foreign policy of the Chinese party and government based on the five principles of peaceful co-existence and the foreign policy of our party and government based on the ideas of independence, friendship and peace reflect the desires of the peace-loving peoples of Korea and China and make a great contribution to averting a new world war and defending world peace and security.

The strong factor for peace and security in the Asian and Pacific region consists in the Korean and Chinese peoples' effort to strengthen militant friendship and solidarity and in their powerful joint struggle against the manoeuvres of the imperialists for aggression and war.

We have visited China this time with a desire to exchange experiences of the Korean and Chinese peoples in socialist construction and further cement Korea-China friendship. We saw with pleasure the brilliant successes achieved by the Chinese people in socialist construction under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and their magnificent struggle for socialist modernization and were deeply impressed by them. The successful progress of socialist modernization in China and the daily growth of the might of the People's Republic of China are a great encouragement to our people. This is a happy event for both of our two peoples struggling for socialism and communism.

Our visit to China is going on very successfully amid the warm welcome and cordial hospitality of the Chinese people. Our current visit to China will mark an epochal occasion in further strengthening and developing the militant friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese parties and peoples onto a higher stage. It will also greatly contribute to further accelerating the revolution and construction in our two countries, powerful bastions of socialism in the East, and consolidating peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

The destinies of the Korean and Chinese peoples are inseparably linked into one for good. In the future, too, the Korean people will as always advance shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Chinese people in the struggle for the common purpose and ideal of independence, sovereignty, peace, socialism and communism. We sincerely hope that the people of Sichuan and entire Chinese people will dynamically speed up the new march upholding the decisions of the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China and thereby brilliantly realize the far-reaching programme of socialist modernization.

Long live the everlasting, fraternal friendship and unity between the Korean people and Chinese people!

Deng Xiaoping's Speech

For the text of CPC Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping's speech at the Chengdu rally, see the Northeast Asia section of the 22 September *Chin* DAILY REPORT.

Meeting With Hu Yaobang

SK212230 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Chengdu, September 21 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on the afternoon of September 21 met Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, who visited him at the guest house in Chengdu, Sichuan Province.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Qiao Shi, member of the CPC Central Committee, alternate member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee and head of the International Liaison Department of the party Central Committee; Comrade Han Nianlong, member of the CPC Central Advisory Commission and advisor to the Foreign Ministry; Comrade Tan Qilong, member of the CPC Central Committee and first secretary of the Sichuan Provincial party committee; and Comrade Zong Kewen, PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the DPRK.

Also present were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the WPK; Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier and foreign minister; Comrade Hyon Chun-kuk, member of the WPK Central Committee and vice-director of a department of the party Central Committee; and other suite members, and Comrade Chon Myong-su, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRC.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a friendly talk with Comrade Hu Yaobang in a cordial and amicable atmosphere.

Departure From Sichuan

SK220920 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0849 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Chengdu, September 21 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, left Chengdu on the evening of September 21 by special train after winding up his visit to Sichuan Province. He was accompanied by Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Leaving there together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were Comrades O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and minister of People's Armed Forces; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the WPK; Comrade Ho Tam, alternate

member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier and foreign minister; and other suite members; and Comrade Chon Myong-su, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the People's Republic of China. He was also accompanied by Comrade Qiao Shi, member of the Central Committee of the CPC, alternate member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee and head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; Comrade Han Nianlong, member of the CPC Central Advisory Commission and advisor to the Foreign Ministry; and Comrade Zong Kewen, PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the DPRK.

The streets and railway station compound of Chengdu were pervaded with a warm farewell atmosphere. More than 100,000 people turned out to the 16 kilometre long road from the guest house to Chengdu railway station to send off the great leader; bunting were fluttering here and there in the city. In the railway station compound working people, youth and students and artists in the city sang and danced, beating drums and gongs, with the flags of Korea and China and bunches of flowers in their hands.

Present there to see off the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were Comrade Tan Qilong, member of the Central Committee of the CPC and first secretary of the Sichuan provincial party committee; Comrade Lu Dadong, member of the CPC Central Committee, second secretary of the Sichuan provincial party committee and governor of Sichuan Province; Comrade You Taizhong, member of the CPC Central Committee and commander of the Chengdu Military District; Comrade Zhong Hanhua, member of the CPC Central Advisory Commission and political commissar of the Chengdu Military District; and other leading personnel concerned of the province, city and military district.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in company with Comrade Hu Yaobang, arrived at the railway station, the loud cheers of "Warm farewell" and "Warm farewell to President Kim Il-song" burst forth. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song passed by the crowds, acknowledging their enthusiastic cheers. He exchanged warm farewells with the cadres who came to see him off. Children presented him with flowers. Waving in warm acknowledgement of the enthusiastic cheers of the crowds, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song got on the train in company with Comrade Hu Yaobang.

NODONG SINMUN STRESSES PARTY IDEOLOGICAL UNITY

SK190/39 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2238 GMT 18 Sep 82

[NODONG SINMUN 19 September special article: "The Programmatic Guideline for Helping Achieve the Unity of the Party" -- KCNA identifies this item as an "article"]

[Text] Unity is the source of the greatness and invincible might of the party. Only a party firmly united with a single idea and will can accomplish its mission and role as the staff headquarters of the revolution and as a creative force.

Today, the unity of our party has reached a new, higher level. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: By steadily struggling to strengthen its unity since the first day of its founding, our party has firmly established a unilateral ideological system in it and has achieved firm unity.

Our party is firmly united with the chuche idea as its basis and with the great leader as its core. No ideology except the chuche idea can exist in our party. No force can destroy the unity of our party, which has been achieved based on the chuche idea.

When we think of the proud victory and success attained in the struggle to achieve the unity of the party, we recall with excitement the outstanding leadership of our party, which, while regarding the strengthening of the unity of the party as a basic principle for building a revolutionary party, has energetically led the struggle to materialize this principle.

Based on the systematic understanding of the work of the party organization at the Kim Il-song University bringing up the core unit of our revolution -- the new generation of the revolution -- the glorious party center set forth in September 1962 a profound idea on strengthening the unity of party members based on the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea, elucidating the need for achieving the unity of the party and the method of firmly establishing the unilateral ideological system of the party -- the revolutionary essence of the ideological system of our party. This great idea, which gives a comprehensive solution to the question of the struggle to achieve the unity of the party, reflects the revolutionary will of the glorious party center to protect, inherit and develop the respected and beloved leader's cause generation after generation by firmly defending the chuché nature of our party.

Our party has, above all, elucidated the need for the unity of the party in a scientific manner. Ideological and volitional unity and revolutionary solidarity is the lifeline of the party of the working class and a decisive guarantee for all victories.

To firmly protect its purity and to smoothly accomplish with a lively militant spirit the revolutionary cause developed by the leader, the revolutionary party of the working class should unit with a single idea and will. If the party fails to achieve ideological and volitional unity, such a party cannot be regarded as the revolutionary party of the working class.

The existence and development of the party of the working class as the staff headquarters of the revolution can be firmly guaranteed only through the ironclad unity of the entire party. Regarding the work of achieving party unity as a basic question concerning the destinies of the party and the revolution, the party of the working class should always concentrate on this work and strenuously and continuously struggle to achieve true unity.

The glorious party center has clarified the revolutionary essence of the party by setting forth a profound policy that the unity of the party should be achieved based by the party's unilateral idea -- the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who has founded and led our party.

To achieve party unity, we should have an ideological foundation. By unity, we mean not administrative unity but ideological and volitional unity based on a single idea. Administrative unity -- one which has failed to achieve firm volitional unity based on a single idea -- cannot prevent the infiltration of heterogeneous ideologies. Accordingly, such unity is not solid and cannot last long. The long historic experience of the international communist movement shows this.

The sole ideological basis in achieving the unity of our party is the respected and beloved leader's revolutionary idea -- the party's sole idea. That the revolutionary idea of the respected and beloved leader, who has founded the party, is an ideological basis in achieving the unity of our party is related to the nature of our party. The KWP is a political weapon and the staff headquarters of the revolution struggling to protect and materialize the revolutionary idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has founded and led the party. Therefore, the revolutionary idea of the respected and beloved leader should exist only in and dominate our party. The ideological system of our party is that of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song from beginning to end. No other idea should exist in our party.

The glorious party center's scientific standardization of the revolutionary intrinsic nature of the party's ideological system is, really, a great discovery of a new truth. This was a historic event which carries great significance in strengthening and developing our party.

Thanks to the new discovery of the revolutionary intrinsic nature of the party's ideological system, the immortal chuche idea -- a firm guarantee which we can use to carry out party building and party activities on the basis of the great leader's revolutionary ideology -- was provided.

The question of having all party members possess the correct understanding of the party spirit, along with the intrinsic nature of the party's ideological system, emerges as a very important problem in defending our party's revolutionary characteristics.

This problem, which carries a basic significance in party building, was also elucidated in a wholesale way by the glorious party center.

The party spirit means the boundless loyalty to the party. In other words, the party spirit is the loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who mapped out our party's line and policies and is generally leading the execution of them. Therefore, without the loyalty to the great leader and the glorious party center, we can never talk about the party spirit. Only when all our party members stand firm with the conviction that the party's ideological system is the ideological system of the respected and beloved leader and the party spirit means the loyalty to the leader can they struggle while devoting themselves to the party and the leader and fulfill their duty as the revolutionary warriors of the leader.

The glorious party center has elucidated in detail the methods for establishing the party's unitary ideological system. The work to establish the party's unitary ideological system is work which we should continue generation after generation and endlessly intensify for the entire period of the party's existence.

Strengthening study of the party policies, with study of the great leader's works as the basis, and carrying out the indoctrination of the revolutionary tradition in a substantial fashion among the party members and workers are a precondition to establish our party's ideological system -- the ideological system of chuche.

The party's revolutionary ideology and the resplendent anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition are the guiding principle for all our activities and the powerful ideological and mental sustenance which genuine chuche-type communist revolutionaries should possess. Only when all party members and workers are firmly armed with the party's line and policies and with the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition can they thoroughly defend the party's unitary ideology.

If they do not well understand the historical roots of the revolution and the party's line and policies, they cannot even tell which is conflicting with the unitary ideology and which is bourgeois ideology and they will not be able to defend the chuche banner under even a slightly difficult situation.

Today, regarding the spirit of the anti-Japanese revolution and the party policy as a firm conviction, our party members and workers think and act according to the demands of the chuche idea. Thus, the unity and cohesion of the party is firmly defended and its invincible might and vitality are being more highly displayed with each passing day.

Another important thing in achieving the unity and cohesion of the party ranks on the basis of the great leader's revolutionary ideology is to wage a determined struggle against the factionalist trends including factionalism, parochialism and nepotism. The unity and cohesion of the party of the working class accompanies the struggle against all kinds of anti-party, ideological factors hampering unity and cohesion. The most harmful in this regard are factionalism, parochialism and nepotism.

The task for struggle against factionalism elucidated by the glorious party center was based on a scientific analysis of the historical experiences and lessons about our party's antifactionalism struggle. The task serves as a programmatic guiding principle which makes it possible to strengthen and develop the KWP -- both in name and reality -- into an invincible revolutionary party which lives and breathes according to the ideological will of the respected and beloved leader.

Our party has provided a firm guarantee with which it can firmly defend the purity of its ranks under the wise leadership of the party center. This is the great pride and glory of our party and people.

What is also important in achieving unity of ideological will and revolutionary cohesion among the party members on the basis of the revolutionary ideology of the great leader is to strengthen party organizational life. The party organizational life is a smelting furnace which indoctrinates party members in a revolutionary fashion, and at which party members train their party spirit. Through party organizational life, party members can possess the correct view of organization and endlessly develop their organizational characteristics and discipline.

If a revolutionary is determined with a high-level class consciousness to devote his whole life to the struggle to defend and carry out the revolutionary idea and intention of the great leader, he should possess the revolutionary organizational traits with which he loves his organization, cherishes the interests of the organization more than anything else, obeys the rules of the organization and thoroughly executes the decisions and orders of the organization. Along with this, establishing the traits of self-awakening party organizational life, all party members should possess the right attitude toward criticism.

Enhancing the militant role of the cells -- the (?fundamental) organizations of the party -- in smoothly carrying out all works to firmly establish the party's unitary ideological system and strengthen the party organizational life among the party members carries a very important significance.

During the preceding period, under the wise leadership of the glorious party center, our party made a great stride in the struggle to achieve the unity and cohesion of the party ranks on the basis of the revolutionary ideology of the great leader.

We are now faced with the honorable task that the entire party should, while regarding the chuche idea as a firm view of the world, further strengthen the party ranks into ranks of genuine chuche-type revolutionaries who regard loyalty to the party and the leader as the prime goal, and into revolutionary ranks of loyalty which struggle to the end for the ultimate realization of our revolutionary cause, on the basis of already-made brilliant achievements and in conformity with the demands of the conversion to the chuche idea.

Firmly adhering to the work of consolidating as firm as a rock the party's organizational and ideological foundation, regarding the work as an everlasting task carrying a strategic significance in party building, all party organizations and functionaries should strengthen and develop our party into a revolutionary vanguard unit which consummates the chuche cause forever by consolidating the unity of the ideological will and the revolutionary cohesion of the party ranks based on the chuche idea.

KIM CHONG-IL TREATISE ON CHUCHE PUBLISHED

SK131037 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Pyongyang, September 13 (KCNA) -- "On the Chuche Idea," a treatise the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il sent on March 31, 1982 to the national seminar on the chuche idea held to mark the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, was translated and brought out recently by the Foreign Languages Publishing House. The treatise gives an all-round exposition of the origin of the chuche idea, its philosophical principle, socio-historical principles, guiding principles and historic significance.

CHON ADDRESSES CIVIL DEFENSE CORPS FOUNDING DAY

SK220222 Seoul YONHAP in English 0201 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 22 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-Hwan Wednesday charged North Korea with aggravating tension in East Asia with armed provocations against South Korea, and called on the nation to resolutely deal with an "anti-pacifist" North Korea.

In an address at a ceremony marking the seventh anniversary of the founding of the country's Civil Defense Corps, the president said that the communist regime continues to perpetrate armed provocations in the Demilitarized Zone separating South and North Korea and abduct South Korean fishermen in international waters. "We should resolutely cope with North Korea's belligerence on the one hand, and redouble our resolve to bolster our national strength and realize reunification of the homeland on the other," Chon said.

Saying that the Civil Defense Corps is a central element in safeguarding national security, the president called on the corps to be fully prepared to deal with a contingency in close collaboration with the military, police and reserve forces.

CHONDOISTS HIT NORTH'S ANTI-U.S., GOVERNMENT MOVE

SK220424 Seoul YONHAP in English 0307 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 22 (YONHAP) -- The "Chondo-kyo," a religious sect of Korean origin, Wednesday issued a statement denouncing the North Korean authorities as having exploited the sect's alleged North Korean followers to launch anti-American and anti-(South Korean) Government activities. The statement accused the North Korean authorities of holding a national congress of the "Chongu-tang," a "ghost" political party claimed to be made up with Chondo-kyo's North Korean followers, Aug. 23-24.

The statement charged that "there is nobody who does not know the fact that even the shadow of a religion does not exist in North Korea," adding "it is ridiculous that the North fools the people as if there still exist the Chondo-kyo and Chongu-tang." The statement called on the North Korean authorities to discard the illusion for communization of the Korean Peninsula and to join a move for the peaceful and democratic reunification as soon as possible.

CHONGNYON MEMBERS TO ARRIVE ON HOMECOMING VISITS

SK220212 Seoul YONHAP in English 0147 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 22 (YONHAP) -- A group of 230 Korean residents in Japan arrived in Seoul Wednesday for homecoming visits on the occasion of Chusok, one of the biggest traditional holidays in Korea, which falls on Oct. 1 this year. They are from Japanese cities of Nagoya and Yokohama and key members of the Chongnyon, the pro-Pyongyang Korean residents' group in Japan.

Before heading to their hometowns, they will visit the national cemetery, industrial complexes, including Pohang Steel and Iron Co. (Posco) and Hyundai shipyard in Ulsan and enjoy sightseeing in Kyongju.

An additional 1,050 Chongnyon members are scheduled to fly into South Korea until Sept. 26 to visit their hometowns.

ASSEMBLY APPROVES KIM SANG-HYOP AS PRIME MINISTER

SK211231 Seoul YONHAP in English 0936 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 21 (YONHAP) -- The National Assembly Tuesday overwhelmingly approved the motions for approval of the appointment of Kim Sang-hyop and Chong Hui-taek as prime minister and chairman of the Board of Audit and Inspection.

A plenary session of the 275-member assembly adopted the motion for the prime minister by 225 votes to 28. Eight of 261 lawmakers present abstained. The vote for Chong Hui-taek was 225-27 with four abstentions and two invalids. A total of 258 assemblymen took part in the voting.

Kim and Chong had been in their respective positions on an acting basis.

DJP TO REJECT REWRITING OF POLITICAL LAWS

SK210147 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] Yi Chong-chan, floor leader of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), implied yesterday that the DJP will reject possible opposition call for the rewriting of political laws by saying "demands contradicting the legitimacy of the Fifth Republic should be countered."

Speaking at a DJP lawmakers' meeting following an opening ceremony for a regular National Assembly session, he said political bills should be handled only after a thorough study has been made of them. The opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) and Korea National Party (KNP) have already initiated amendments to the National Assembly law, the local autonomy law and the basic press law. The two opposition parties pledge to ensure that top priority be given to settling these political bills.

Yi, who concurrently serves as chairman of the assembly Steering Committee, said he will see that the Budget Settlement Committee will be steered this year without chronic bipartisan wrangling over budget reductions. He pointed out that financial specialists say there are not big problems in recovering economic vitality in long-term perspectives. The DJP lawmakers should play a leading role in preventing past "evil practices" from recurring during the present regular session, Yi emphasized. Among such evil practices are controversial floor speeches aimed only at currying favor with the electorate, and the inexperienced operation of the plenary and committee sessions.

FINANCIAL COOPERATION ACCORD WITH FRG SIGNED

SK220209 Seoul YONHAP in English 0159 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 22 (YONHAP) -- South Korea and West Germany concluded an agreement on financial cooperation Wednesday, the Foreign Ministry announced. The agreement, signed by Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok and West German Ambassador to Korea Wolfgang Eger at the Foreign Ministry, concerns Korea's introduction of 15 million marks of loans from the Bank for Reconstruction of West Germany to shore up the nation's small and medium industries.

ENVOY TO USSR ON 'AMNESTY' FOR FORMER POLPOTISTS

001181 Hong Kong AFP in English 1804 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow, Sept. 21 (AFP) -- The Kampuchean Government will amnesty all former supporters of the Khmer Rouge regime led by Pol Pot and will invite Western observers for the country's next elections, Kampuchea's ambassador in Moscow has affirmed.

In a statement published here today, the ambassador called on "all those who were misled by the propaganda of the butchers of the Kampuchean people to return home and help the reconstruction of the country." He added it was abhorrent that the United Nations allowed those responsible for the genocide in Kampuchea to sit in the world body. "Morally and judicially, the so-called Democratic Kampuchea (the name given to the former Pol Pot regime) has no right to represent the Kampuchean people," the ambassador said.

His statement made no mention of a possible future date for elections in Kampuchea, now governed by the Soviet-backed regime of Heng Samrin.

SPK NOTES VIOLATIONS BY THAI PLANES, SHIPS

BK200808 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0404 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 20 Sep (SPK) -- According to military sources, during the week ending on 16 September, Thai planes violated Kampuchean airspace 4 times, 272 armed Thai boats entered Kampuchean territorial waters and 70 instances of shelling were directed against Kampuchean territory. Thai F-5's and L-19's as well as helicopters conducted reconnaissance flights over areas northeast of Preah Vihear ruins, the region from Pailin to Kamrieng, from Kaoh Yor to Hill 336, located between 2 and 3 km inside Kampuchean territory. Armed Thai vessels conducted operations in the vicinity of Kaoh Kong, Kaoh Tang and Kaoh Yor. On 13 September a Thai vessel was located 4 km from Kaoh Yor.

Six 82-mm and 120-mm mortar attacks from Thailand were directed against Anlong, Preah Vihear ruins and Trapeang Kol. Twenty-nine instances of shelling were launched against Anlong Veng, Kon Kok, Khvay, Thmar Puok, Romeas, Samlot, Pailin (Battambang and Siem Reap Provinces); 22 against Smat Deng (Pursat Province), and 13 against hills 343, 199, 172B (Koh Kong Province). Some of the shelling was to cover infiltrations by Pol Pot terrorists, who were pushed back to Thailand by Kampuchean borderguards after leaving a number of dead.

SPK DENIES THAI CHARGES ON SRV MILITARY BUILDUP

BK220638 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0454 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 22 Sep (SPK) -- Recently the Thai authorities alleged that Vietnam is again massing its troops and ammunition on the Kampuchean-Thai border in preparation for an armed offensive against the Pol Pot bandits.

The Kampuchean news agency SPK has been authorized to categorically deny this slanderous propaganda and to stress that the PRK and SRV, inspired by good will, agreed to make the first step toward building up security along the Kampuchean-Thai border by partially withdrawing Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea last July. The Thai information, without foundation, is aimed at creating tension at the border of the two countries and simply leading astray international opinion on the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

FURTHER ON VISIT OF BULGARIAN ASSEMBLY GROUP

Talks With Heng Samrin

BK.I0902 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0404 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 20 Sep (SPK) -- Today, Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, held talks in Phnom Penh with the delegation of the Bulgarian National Assembly led by its chairman, Stanko Todorov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo.

Che Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly, also attended these talks. The presence of Simeon Dimitrov, Bulgarian ambassador to Kampuchea, was also noted on the occasion.

On the occasion, Heng Samrin informed Stanko Todorov of the situation in Kampuchea and the achievements of the Kampuchean people in the reconstruction of their country during the past 3 years, in particular the improvement of living conditions of the Kampuchean people.

Parallel with these successes, Heng Samrin continued, the Chinese expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and the ASEAN reactionary circles including Thailand, found a way to destroy the Kampuchean and Indochinese countries' revolution, notably by the formation of the so-called "tripartite government of Democratic Kampuchea" to preserve the Kampuchean seat in favor of the Pol Pot clique at the 37th Session of the UN General Assembly. They used the Sihanouk card to hide Pol Pot's genocidal crimes and to prolong Pol Pot's presence at the United Nations. They declined the good will proposals of the three Indochinese countries and distorted the partial Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea by calling it an act to hide the increase of SRV troops. They have intensified their slanderous propaganda at the international level, infiltrated spies, and supplied arms and ammunition to the Pol Pot remnants that take refuge in Thailand to sabotage security in Kampuchea.

Chairman Heng Samrin affirmed that all these maneuvers are doomed to failure and that they cannot reverse the situation in Kampuchea because the People's Republic of Kampuchea relies on the Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos strategic alliance and benefits from the aid of the socialist community, particularly the Soviet Union, and progressive forces in the world.

He highly praised the satisfactory results obtained by the Bulgarian party, government and people in implementing the resolutions of the 12th Bulgarian Communist Party Congress and declared support for the initiatives of the Bulgarian Government to seek disarmament and end the arms race.

He profoundly thanked the Bulgarian party, government and people for their moral and material support to the struggle of the Kampuchean people.

For his part, Stanko Todorov emphasized his joy on the rebirth of the Kampuchean people that he witnessed during his visit. He talked about the results of his talks with Chairman Chea Sim and said that the Bulgarian Communist Party wishes to intensify multi-faceted cooperation with Kampuchea. Despite many difficulties in the struggle against the perfidious maneuvers of reactionary forces, he stressed, we are convinced that you will score new successes inside and outside the country. We are with you in the struggle for the just cause of the revolution and we support the restoration of the legitimate seat of Kampuchea at the United Nations to the People's Republic of Kampuchea, he affirmed.

Interview With Todorov

SK211220 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Station correspondent's interview with Stanko Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly and head of the Bulgarian National Assembly delegation visiting the PRK -- date and place not given; read by announcer]

[Text] [Question] Before ending your visit to the PRK, would you please inform us about your impressions of our country and your assessment of the peace proposals of the three Indochinese countries, the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] and the relations between our two countries -- Kampuchea and Bulgaria?

[Answer] Kampuchea had experienced the most terrible tragedy in its history. The Kampuchean people had to live under the genocidal regime which ruined the national economy and social system. The toppling of the blood-stained Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime constituted a total change in the lives of the heroic Kampuchean people. We are very happy to see that, under the leadership of the KPRP, the Kampuchean people are rebuilding the country and restoring the economy. The Kampuchean people are fulfilling the resolutions of the Fourth KPRP Congress in order to defend their national independence and rehabilitate their national economy by making a gradual advance toward socialism.

We are greatly impressed by the determination of the Kampuchean cadres and workers in their struggle to surmount serious consequences and numerous obstacles in order to turn Kampuchea into an advanced state. We are convinced that, under the correct leadership of the KPRP and with the participation of the entire people and the support and cooperation from the Soviet Union, the SRV, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and all other countries in the socialist community, the fraternal PRK will advance courageously and valiantly along the path of progress and socialism.

The establishment of fraternal cooperation and the mutual assistance among the Indochinese countries has changed the political lines in this region and created favorable conditions for the PRK, the SRV and the LPDR in their victorious opposition to the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists. This also constitutes a significant contribution to safeguarding peace and stability in Southeast Asia. We welcome the sixth conference of the three Indochinese foreign ministers which was held in Ho Chi Minh City on 6 and 7 July this year. The conference provided an in-depth and constructive analysis of the situation in Southeast Asia. We fully support the new initiatives of the SRV, PRK and LPDR which aimed at solving all the problems in this region and turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability. We are of the opinion that the ASEAN countries should solve all the problems in the region with the three Indochinese countries without interference from the imperialists and the Chinese hegemonists, and establish long-standing, good-neighbor relations with each other on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. It is correct for you to say that the so-called coalition government only represents Democratic Kampuchea and it does not represent the Kampuchean people. The word "government" used on behalf of the Kampuchean people is just a desperate attempt made by Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, Khieu Samphan and other reactionary Khmers to hinder the glorious advance of the Kampuchean revolution, fool world public opinion and continue their presence in the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement. All the attempts made by the reactionary Khmers under the advice and order of the imperialists and Chinese hegemonists have suffered shameful defeats. The Kampuchean people know well all those persons whose hands are stained with the people's blood and the true face of those who are part in the so-called CGDK. The Kampuchean people who, together with other people in the world, have taken up the role as significant contributors to the construction of socialism, always reject the barbarous regime and will never support those defeated politicians and denagogues.

In the international arena, the People's Republic of Bulgaria has successively exposed the so-called PRK and made a firm demand to enable the sole legitimate government of the Kampuchean people, established through a general and free election, to occupy the Kampuchean seat at the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the PRK have been bound together by their relations of fraternity, mutual understanding and cooperation. A Bulgarian party and state delegation led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, paid a visit to Phnom Penh immediately after Kampuchea was liberated in 1979. A year later, Comrade Chairman Heng Samrin paid a visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The treaty of friendship and cooperation and a number of other agreements signed between our two countries serve as the basic laws for our bilateral cooperation. We hope that this visit of the Bulgarian National Assembly delegation will serve as a more significant contribution to the broader development of Bulgarian-Kampuchean relations. We are very happy and proud because our two countries have a similar desire in expanding their relations in political, cultural and economic fields. Additional agreements, expected to be signed very soon, relate to our cooperation in the production of rubber, tobacco and wood products, as well as various other fields.

In conclusion, I would like to express my pleasure with the results of our talks with the Kampuchean National Assembly delegation led by Comrade Chea Sim and our conversation with Comrade Heng Samrin. During these talks, we reaffirmed our two countries' determination to carry on our common line to struggle jointly against the imperialists and hegemonists and our cooperation to build our socialist societies.

HUN SEN MEETS BULGARIAN COMMUNIST PARTY GROUP

BK220918 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1433 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 21 Sep (SPK) -- Talks were held in Phnom Penh on 21 September between the PRK delegation led by Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Committee's Foreign Relations Commission and the Bulgarian Communist Party delegation led by Tsvetan Nikolov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and vice chairman of the Central Committee Foreign Relations Department. The Bulgarian delegation arrived in Phnom Penh a day earlier at the invitation of the KPRP for a friendly visit. Attending the talks on the Kampuchean side were, among others, Men Samary, member of the KPRP Central Committee and vice chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission; Meas Huon, charge d'affaires of the Kampuchean Embassy in Bulgaria; Phi Thach, head of the USSR and Europe Department of the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry; and on the Bulgarian side, Doncha Donchev, adviser to the Foreign Ministry; and Simeon Dimitrov, Bulgarian ambassador to Kampuchea.

The two sides exchanged views on relations between the two parties. The talks were held in an atmosphere of friendship and international solidarity.

AAPSO DELEGATION CONCLUDES PHNOM PENH VISIT

BK171622 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0450 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 16 Sep (SPK) -- At the end of their 4-day visit to Kampuchea, delegates of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) led by its vice chairman, Abdul Aziz, head of the Information and Liaison Center for Asia, left Phnom Penh today.

They were seen off by Men Chhan, vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council; Min Khin, acting secretary general of the KUFNCD National Council; My Samed, chairman of the Phnom Penh KUFNCD Committee; Phat Phanu, vice chairman of the Kampuchean AAPSO Committee; and Chhuk Chhim, vice chairman of the Kampuchean Women's Union. Nguyen Hoa, acting charge d'affaires of Vietnam; Khampasong Duongsithi, acting charge d'affaires of Laos; and A. Barsov, first secretary of the USSR Embassy in Kampuchea, were also present.

During their stay in Kampuchea, AAPSO delegates visited Orphanage No 1, the textile factory at Russei Kev, Siem Reap Province, the Tuol Sleng school-prison, mass graves at Cheung Ek, the former royal palace and the national museum. They had talks with Hun Sen, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, and Phat Phanu, vice chairman of the Kampuchean AAPSO Committee. They also attended a meeting held in their honor and a reception hosted by the KUFNCD National Council.

DK OFFICIALS ARRIVE IN NEW YORK FOR UN SESSION

Sihanouk's Arrival Noted

BK220318 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] On the afternoon of 18 September 1982 Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea and head of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation to the 37th session of the UN General Assembly, arrived in New York with Madame Monique Sihanouk and other members of the delegation.

Samdech and Madame Monique Sihanouk were warmly greeted at the airport by Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs and deputy head of the delegation; Son Sann, prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea and deputy head of the delegation; In Tam; Prince Norodom Chakrapong; Mrs Ieng Thirith; Democratic Kampuchea's Permanent Representative at the United Nations Thiounn Prasith; and Ambassadors Chan Youran and Hing Un and other members of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation who arrived in New York before them. Several hundred Kampuchean residents from various states of the United States also came to the airport to welcome the samdech. They raised banners with slogans expressing their complete support for the principles and political line of the Democratic Kampuchean government in the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors and for national liberation.

Ambassador Ling Qing, the PRC permanent representative at the United Nations, and Ambassador Han Si-hae, permanent observer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the United Nations, were also present at the airport to welcome the samdech and his delegation. (Ali Teini), head of the United Nations protocol service, was also present at the airport to welcome the samdech in the name of the UN secretary general.

Son Sann Arrival Reported

BK220635 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Son Sann, prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea and vice chairman of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation to attend the 37th UN General Assembly, arrived in New York on 17 September.

Upon arrival there, Son Sann was warmly welcomed by Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs and vice chairman of the delegation which arrived in New York before Son Sann; Thiounn Prasith, Democratic Kampuchean permanent representative to the United Nations; Ambassador Hing Un; and other members

of the delegation. Also on hand at the airport to welcome the prime minister were representatives of the Khmer-American Association, other Kampuchean nationals residing in New York, and Ambassador Ling Qing, PRC permanent representative to the United Nations. Mrs Bouissen of the UN protocol section was also at the airport to welcome the prime minister on behalf of the UN secretary general.

VODK COMMENTARY DECRIMES 'VIETNAMIZATION' POLICY

BK201159 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Commentary: "The Vietnamese Enemy Has Sent Over 1,000 Families To Settle in Pream Chor District of Prey Veng Province"]

[Text] In July and August 1982 the Vietnamese enemy sent over 1,000 Vietnamese families to settle down in Pream Chor District of Prey Veng Province. These Vietnamese nationals have settled down along the Tonle Toch River in the areas from Kaoh Sampeou commune to Kompong Prasat Ang Eng commune. The Vietnamese enemy has set up Vietnamese administrators to control these Vietnamese nationals separately from the Khmer people. It has plundered and confiscated all the big and small farms and plantations belonging to our Khmer people in these villages and communes for the Vietnamese nationals. The Vietnamese enemy has also committed plunder and sent cattle belonging to our people to Vietnam.

This is the Vietnamization policy being implemented by the Vietnamese enemy. Realizing that they can never swallow up our Kampuchean territory through military means because our Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas and our Kampuchean people have jointly waged a vigorous struggle against them everywhere, thus plunging them into serious difficulties and greater impasses in all fields, the Vietnamese enemy has actively implemented this Vietnamization policy by sending more Vietnamese nationals to settle in Kampuchean territory and setting up the Vietnamese administrators in Kampuchea. By systematically sending more Vietnamese nationals to settle in Kampuchea, the Vietnamese enemy attempts to make the Vietnamese nationals the major race and our Khmer people -- the owners of the Kampuchean land, waters and villages -- the minority race so that it can eventually turn our Kampuchean territory into Vietnamese territory. In fact, in the eastern region, such as in Prey Veng and Svay Rieng Provinces, the Vietnamese population in some areas is now 20-30 percent. In other areas Vietnamese nationals make up 50 percent of the population. In such areas as the Svay Rieng market and Peam Ro District in Svay Rieng Province, there are more Vietnamese nationals than Khmer nationals. In the Neak Luong area of Peam Ro District, Vietnamese nationals account for 80 percent of the population and our Khmer people only 20 percent.

All Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas will never allow the Vietnamese aggressors, expansionists, annexationists and race exterminators to swallow up our Kampuchean territory, Khmer people, our crops and our economy at will. They pledge to unite as one and struggle under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government to crush and defeat totally the Vietnamese aggressors' Vietnamization policy being implemented in political and administrative fields and by sending Vietnamese nationals to plunder our Kampuchean territory.

BULGARIA'S TODOROV CONTINUES VISIT TO LAOS

Meeting With Souphanouvong

BK211204 Vientiane KPL in English 0917 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Vientiane, September 21 (OANA-KPL) -- Issues relating to the consolidation of Laos-Bulgaria relations and cooperation were raised this morning at the talks between Laos People's Supreme Assembly President Souphanouvong and Chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly Stanko Todorov. The two sides also exchanged viewpoints on current international questions of mutual interests in character.

Souphanouvong, who headed the Lao delegation at the talks, is also member of the Political Bureau of the LPRP CC, and president of the republic, while the head of the Bulgarian National Assembly delegation Stanko Todorov is also member of the Political Bureau of the Bulgarian Communist Party CC.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship. The two sides held unanimous views on all issues raised at the talks.

Souphanouvong Banquet Speech

BK211011 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Speech by Souphanouvong, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council of the LPDR, delivered at 20 September Vientiane banquet in honor of the Bulgarian delegation led by Stanko Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly -- recorded]

[Text] Respected Comrade Stanko Todorov; beloved comrade members of the Bulgarian National Assembly delegation; beloved comrades and friends:

Today, we are elated to have an opportunity to welcome the Bulgarian National Assembly delegation led by Comrade Stanko Todorov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly, the first top-level delegation of the Bulgarian National Assembly to pay an official friendship visit to the LPDR as guests of our Supreme People's Council. The delegation has brought to our Lao people the profound, time-honored love and comradeship-in-arms with common ideals of the fraternal Bulgarian people. [applause] On this occasion, on behalf of the Supreme People's Council and the Lao people of all tribes, I would like to wholeheartedly express warm and cordial salutations and greetings to Comrade Stanko Todorov and to all members of the Bulgarian National Assembly delegation. [applause]

Beloved comrades: To our Lao people, the name Bulgaria has been familiar for a long time. The Lao people are well aware that the Bulgarian people have maintained a tradition of heroic, resolute struggle and founded the glorious state of Bulgaria over 1,300 years ago. The Bulgarian people have also maintained a prosperous cultural foundation which has been a worthy contribution to civilization. [applause] With the beacon of the great October Socialist Revolution, the Bulgarian working class and laboring people, under the BCP's leadership, rose up and fought heroically, thereby overthrowing the feudal, capitalist ruling regime. With the assistance of the Soviet Red Army, the Bulgarian people liberated their country from the dominating yoke of the fascist Hitlerite clique and established the People's Republic of Bulgaria in 1944.

Over the past 4 decades, following the glorious revolutionary cause of Georgi Dimitrov -- outstanding combatant of the international communist-worker movement -- the fraternal Bulgarian people, thanks to the correct, clear-sighted leadership of the BCP, with Comrade Todor Zhivkov as leader, has concentrated their intelligence and energies on building the country.

As a result, the underdeveloped Bulgaria of the past has become a developed socialist country with modern industry and agriculture and advanced culture, science and technology.

In the foreign affairs field, the People's Republic of Bulgaria has adhered to the (Leninist) policy of international relations and maintained close solidarity with the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community. It has resolutely struggled against a policy of bellicosity, arms race and threats of nuclear war of the imperialists and international reactionaries for the maintenance of peace and security in Europe and the world. At the same time, the People's Republic of Bulgaria has positively supported the struggle movements of the various nations in the world for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. Following these great achievements, the prestige of Bulgaria has been raised to a higher level in the international arena. These achievements have also proved that the BCP -- the party of Georgi Dimitrov -- has deserved to be an indomitable unit of the international communist workers movement. [applause] Our Lao people are very proud of these glorious victories and successes of the fraternal Bulgarian people and consider those victories and successes as their own. [applause]

Beloved Comrade Stanko Todorov, beloved comrades: As you, comrades, are aware, in April of this year our party successfully convened its third congress which reviewed the path of the Lao revolution over the past decade and put forth a line for a new stage of the Lao revolution, a stage of national defense and socialist construction. The congress noted the great successes in the cause of national liberation, the building and consolidation of the people's administration, the restoration and building of our Lao people's new life. It also noted the significant victory won in crushing schemes and acts of sabotage, subversion, threats and aggression of the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries. Following this victory, the national independence and sovereignty and the peaceful construction labor of the Lao people of all tribes have been maintained while the outpost of socialism in this region has been securely safeguarded. The victory has also positively contributed to the enhancement of the strength of the socialist community and to the safeguarding of peace in Southeast Asia and the world. [applause] Our Lao people are now striving to implement the first 5-year plan, from 1981 to 1985, with a view to leading the country to march forward another step along the path of socialism.

Beloved comrades: At present, the world situation is changing in a complex and sobering manner as a result of a policy of waging cold war, carrying out an arms race and imposing threats of nuclear war which is being implemented by the U.S. ruling circles in collusion with other reactionary powers. The world people's struggle to achieve the era's goals will continue to be furious. But, it is obvious that the three revolutionary currents are still continuing to maintain an offensive strategic position and are becoming stronger with each passing day. The trend of detente and peace is irreversible.

We completely support the peace plan of the Soviet Union and the various peace initiatives put forth by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev. We pledge to do our best to contribute to the cause of struggle for peace and international cooperation, and we are convinced that, with the growth and strength of the socialist countries, with the great Soviet Union as the core and with the solidarity and growth of the forces for peace in all continents, this cause will undoubtedly be successful and world peace will certainly be securely safeguarded. [applause]

Beloved comrades: Laos and Bulgaria, although situated far apart on different continents, have maintained friendly relations for a very long time, particularly after the establishment of the LPDR.

these relations reached a new culmination with the visit to Bulgaria in 1976 of a top-level Lao party and government delegation led by Comrade General Secretary and Council of Ministers Chairman Kaysone Phomvihan, and by the visit to Laos in 1979 of a top-level Bulgarian party and state delegation led by Comrade First Secretary and State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov. We are convinced that following this first visit to Laos of the Bulgarian National Assembly delegation, a visit which is considered to be a significant event, the friendly relations, fraternal solidarity and cooperation between our two countries will be further strengthened and developed daily. [applause]

On this occasion, on behalf of the party, state and people of Laos, I would once again like to express sincere thanks and profound gratitude to the party, state and fraternal people of Bulgaria for the vigorous support and precious assistance given to the Lao people in carrying out the Lao revolution both during the past period of national liberation struggle and in the present period of struggle to defend the country and build socialism. [applause]

Amid this friendly atmosphere full of comradely love, I would like to invite all you, comrades and friends, to drink a toast wishing the fraternal Bulgarian people many new successes in implementing the resolutions of the 12th BCP Congress and the eight 5-year plan so as to build developed socialism in Bulgaria; wishing that the fraternal friendship and cooperation in many fields between the two countries of Laos and Bulgaria will be strengthened and developed further; wishing Comrade Todor Zhivkov -- excellent, respected and beloved leader of the Bulgarian people, and great friend of the Lao people -- good health; wishing Comrade Stanko Todorov and other comrade members of the Bulgarian National Assembly delegation good health; wishing the Bulgarian National Assembly delegation glorious success in its visit to Laos; and wishing all comrades and friends attending this banquet good health. [applause]

Todorov Banquet Speech

BK211543 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Speech by Stanko Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly, delivered at 20 September Vientiane banquet -- recorded in Bulgarian fading into Lao translation]

[Text] Respected Comrade Souphanouvong, dear Lao comrades and friends:

I would like to thank you, comrades, for giving us a chance to visit your beautiful country. I would also like to thank you for warmly welcoming us and for taking good care of us. I thank Comrade Souphanouvong for his warm words for our party, country and people.

I was assisted by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP and chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, to convey warm salutations to you and, through you, to the heroic Lao people.

The Bulgarian communists and working people have over the past several decades followed with sympathy and supported and assisted the Lao people's struggle for the liberation of their country and society. You have recorded great victories over various imperialist forces, colonialism and the reactionaries. The Bulgarian working people wholeheartedly salute the establishment of the LPDR.

We are happy with every success and victory you have won in consolidating your society and democracy and in the social and economic reconstruction of Laos.

Laos is a full member of the socialist community. Your people, together with the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples, have made actual contributions to smashing the expansionist intentions of the imperialists and the expansionists and hegemonists in Southeast Asia and the world.

We are fully convinced that under the leadership of the LPRP -- a vanguard unit tested and tempered in heroic struggles the -- the Lao working people will score new successes in implementing the various resolutions of the Third LPRP Congress, in safeguarding and consolidating the revolutionary gains and in the struggle to build a new society of socialism in your beautiful country.

The Bulgarian People's Republic unconditionally supports the LPDR's line and policies aimed at ceaselessly promoting and broadening relations with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries.

We are pleased with the tightening of the militant solidarity among the three Indochinese countries in their coordinated activities against imperialism, expansionism and hegemonism and for the defense of peace in Southeast Asia. We fully support the efforts of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea to resolve regional problems through negotiations and meetings among the countries concerned. We fully support the various proposals put forth at the various meetings of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries, aimed at turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation.

Comrades! The Bulgarian people are continuing to carry out their policy of peace. To implement the various resolutions of the 12th BCP Congress, and to build a developed socialist society in the future, our party's policy is aimed at creating conditions for a better life and better work for its workers. This policy has been fully supported by the people throughout the country. In implementing this line, we have relied on Soviet assistance and cooperation and have cooperated with the members of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. We maintain that this serves as a basis and a guarantee for our future success.

Comrades! The Bulgarian People's Republic and the LPDR have been closely tied by our fraternal friendly and close cooperation. We have attended noteworthy political meetings. Our economic, scientific and technical cooperation has developed to include cultural exchanges. Regarding this, I would like to emphasize the special role and importance of the meetings and talks between our top leaders, Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane. The agreements reached by them constitute a great encouragement for the development of the mutually beneficial cooperation in various fields and fraternity and solidarity between our two parties, countries and peoples. This is displayed in the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian People's Republic and the LPDR.

I wish to express our deep gratitude for the various rich activities organized in the LPDR on the occasion of the 1,300th anniversary of the establishment of the Bulgarian state and the 100th birthday of Georgi Dimitrov. I am convinced that our current meeting will contribute to further developing our relations for the consolidation of world peace.

Our life and activities are taking place in a complex international situation and under increasing threats of a new world war caused by the U.S. imperialists' heinous schemes. The prime task of all progressive mankind is to check the path of the warmongers, consolidate world peace and prevent a nuclear war.

Imperialism and Chinese expansionism and hegemonism are the enemies of the Indochinese peoples. They will never cease their subversive activities against the LPDR. It is these people who formed the puppet government [of Kampuchea]. We solemnly condemn any collusion against the PRK and other Indochinese countries. We insist on the removal of the Kampuchean representation at the United Nations from those already abandoned by the Kampuchean people and history and demand that the legitimate government of the PRK take over its UN seat.

Expressing our happiness for having a chance to join Lao comrades and friends today, I would like to invite you to toast the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the Bulgarian and Lao peoples; the health of Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; the health of Comrade Souphanouvong; and the health of comrades and friends present here.

20 September Activities

BK220319 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] At 1430 on 20 September, the Bulgarian National Assembly delegation led by Comrade Stanko Todorov, member of the BCP, Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the National Assembly, laid a wreath at the monument of unknown combatants in the That Louang Pagoda grounds in Vientiane to mourn the Lao heroes and combatants who sacrificed their lives for the nation and people in the past national-democratic liberation struggle against the French and the U.S. imperialists. The Bulgarian guests later visited the That Louang Pagoda where they were warmly and cordially welcomed by the Lao committee responsible for this historical place. Comrade Thit Mouan Saochanthala, member of the LPRP Central Committee, member of the Supreme People's Council Standing Committee and vice chairman of the Constitution Committee, and Comrade Zhecho Radunov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Laos, accompanied the Bulgarian delegation in laying the wreath at the monument and sightseeing at the That Louang Pagoda.

CPSU DELEGATION BEGINS VISIT TO LAOS

BK221019 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Vientiane, Sep 22 (KPL) -- A delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by Pereudine, member of the CPSU CC Control Commission, arrived here yesterday for a friendship visit. The Soviet delegation was invited by the party and state Control Commission of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC and the Council of Ministers. The delegation was welcomed by Maichantan Sengmani, secretary of the LPRP CC and chairman of the LPRP CC's party and state Control Commission, and other high-ranking cadres of the party and state Control Commission. The charge d'affaires of the Soviet Embassy to Laos, Rachit Kamiddouline, was also on hand.

PEACE DELEGATION RETURNS FROM HANOI

BK211156 Vientiane KPL in English 0920 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Vientiane, September 21 (KPL) -- The delegation of the Lao Committee for the Defence of World Peace led by its president, Sinkapo Sikhottchoulamani, recently returned home from Hanoi. The delegation had attended the conference "on peace, security and co-operation in Asia" which was sponsored by the AAPSO Committee for Security in Asia. The conference, which was held in Hanoi from September 10 to 12, was participated by Laos, Vietnam, Kampuchea, Mongolia, Soviet Union, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, South Yemen, Thailand, Philippines, India and the Secretariat of AAPSO.

The conference discussed the world situation, with stress on hot points in Asia, Middle East, Indian Ocean and in Southeast Asia. The conference further supported the just struggle of peace-loving people in the world and condemned the U.S. imperialists and the war-monger Beijing expansionists, hegemonists. The problem on economic cooperation in Asia and Southeast Asia was also raised at the conference. The meeting also adopted the resolutions and the 1983 AAPSO action program and opened the media center of AAPSO in Hanoi according to the decision of the AAPSO conference held in Vientiane last year. The conference also published a joint communique on Kampuchea problem.

AUSTRALIAN, JAPANESE AID TO CGDK REPORTED

BK180105 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 18 Sep 82 p 6

[Excerpts] Australia will supply two million dollars worth of humanitarian aid to the non-communist factions in the newly-formed Kampuchean coalition which is fighting the Vietnamese occupying forces, Australian Embassy officials said yesterday. Australia is the first Western government to respond to specific requests for aid from the anti-Vietnamese coalition led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk. Australian Foreign Minister Tony Street said in a statement yesterday that Canberra would continue to oppose the Khmer Rouge and Australian Embassy officials said he had specified that the humanitarian aid, to be distributed by UN agencies, go only to Sihanouk and Son Sann supporters in camps along the Thai-Kampuchean border. Most of the aid was expected to be in the form of food and medical supplies.

Meanwhile, well-informed diplomatic sources told the NATION that Japanese assistance distributed through the World Food Programme to refugees and affected Thais along the Thai-Kampuchean border showed only a modest increase, but was more "politically oriented." It includes about 30,000 tons of Thai rice worth 1.8 billion yen, 500 tons of tuna fish from Japan worth 550 million yen and U.S. \$100,000 worth of medicine bought in Thailand. Supply of rice is expected some time within this month and continues beyond June next year, the sources said. Shipment of tuna fish from Japan is expected to arrive here early next month.

POST VIEWS UN ROLE ON KAMPUCHEA, AID TO CGDK

BK200213 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Sep 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Lend a Hand to Kampuchea"]

[Excerpts] Late tonight, the United Nations will begin its 37th annual General Assembly session. Once again, the world body will discuss Kampuchea. It is another of the major failures of the United Nations. The invader of the sad and brutalised nation of Kampuchea refuses to heed the UN call to get out and allow Kampuchean citizens to settle their own affairs. Hanoi continues to insist that the puppet regime in Phnom Penh is a legitimate government.

The United Nations will once again say that it is not. There is little doubt that a majority of the nations of the world will once again vote the opinion that the regime known as Democratic Kampuchea is the legitimate ruling force of that country. In the words of U.S. Assistant Secretary of State John Holdridge last week, "there is no superior claimant." But this UN vote is a minor part of the problem. The problem is, simply, the fate of Kampuchea. Those who abhorred both the Khmer Rouge and the Vietnamese were pleased to note three months ago the formation of a coalition representing democratic Kampuchea and opposing Vietnam's occupation. It is headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk and includes a force led by soft-spoken ex-premier Son Sann and another headed by the Khmer Rouge's Khieu Samphan. For three months, this coalition has awaited aid, both moral and material.

We were happy to see last week that Australia became the first world government to pledge aid to the coalition. As permitted, and even desired, by coalition members, Canberra earmarked its U.S. \$2 million pledge to Sihanouk and Son Sann forces. Now we await further such pledges. Reportedly, the United States and Japan intend to announce aid to the coalition soon. The United Nations itself has succeeded in doing nothing to help solve the Kampuchean problem, even though a couple of UN agencies have done admirable work in saving the lives of millions of Kampuchean threatened with post-Vietnam-invasion death by starvation. We hope that other members of the world community will begin doing their bit to help Kampuchea. For after three and a half years, it is clearly a problem in which the United Nations has only the tiniest of roles to play.

CONTINUATION OF LE DUC THO TALK ON AGRICULTURE

OWI 30751 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Continuation of "Part Two" of talk by VCP Political Bureau member Le Duc Tho, entitled "On the Question of Developing New Factors and Perfecting the New Management System in Agricultural Cooperatives," subtitled: "Evaluation of the Application of the New Management System in Agriculture" -- read by announcer; date not given]

[Text] Under the party's leadership and in the dictatorship of the proletariat, peasants, cooperatives and production companies have become the socialist collective peasantry. Yet, as Lenin put it, the small peasants' behavior and habits have persisted for several generations. The socialist system and the new economy have a decisive impact on the formation of new men. However, the building of a new culture and new men is not a secondary mechanical undertaking but is a motive force that accelerates the building of a new system and a new economy. For this reason, the party must pay constant attention to the political and ideological indoctrination of peasants.

As I have mentioned above, private ownership spirit is one aspect of the peasants' nature. It can only be gradually eliminated in the course of simultaneously carrying out the three revolutions, of which the scientific and technical revolution is the key.

Under the old contractual system, the peasants still carried out most tasks collectively but the spirit of private ownership has continued developing and has sometimes become serious in a certain place.

I have asked many comrades at the grassroots level about the new contractual system and noted that the cooperative members' spirit of private ownership has continued to persist as previously but there are different manifestations which must be followed and prevented through many measures.

In the past, we have somewhat disregarded the policy of granting material incentives. This is incorrect. At present, we must beware of underestimating the political and ideological indoctrination task, of overestimating this incentive policy, of paying attention only to individual interests and of disregarding the interests of the state and collective.

The party organizations in the rural areas must constantly educate cooperative members to value labor and production highly to develop a high sense of responsibility for their tasks, to display a spirit of mutual assistance, to contribute to the common interests and to cultivate a spirit of protecting socialist property. This is the way to gradually eliminate the cooperative members' spirit of private ownership.

Distribution according to labor is the most proper principle in socialism when the amount of social production is still small, when there remain differences among laborers and when labor has not yet become the foremost human need. It is necessary to connect this principle with the payment of compensation for finished products in order to incite the laborers who are interested in these products to work more actively, practice thrift in production and learn and apply new technical methods and to encourage hard-working and good laborers to strive to eliminate the old society's vestiges such as laziness, carelessness and sloppiness and consolidate self-imposed labor discipline. This is the most equitable distribution method in socialism. In implementing the principle of distribution according to labor, we imply that the provinces, districts, cooperatives and laborers will receive either a high or low income. And this difference in income is now a motive force spurring all units and laborers to strive to develop production. Here, there arises a problem to be solved. This is the fact that under special circumstances, some areas and laborers have gleaned a low income. Meanwhile, socialism is responsible for taking care of the people's livelihood in all areas and households. I will deal with this problem later.

In production units of socialist collectives, when production means are essentially the same and when managerial work is properly carried out, the difference in income is therefore due to the difference in the amount of labor and this cannot lead to a class division. Under the socialist system, there are reasons for us not to enforce a class division in rural areas through legal regulations, economic policies and ideological indoctrination and struggle. If we are afraid that the difference in income may lead to a class division and if we therefore take the path of equal distribution which we think is inconsistent with the proletariat's stance, while, as a result, production cannot develop and the people's life is faced with many difficulties, we thus manifest a poor knowledge of the proletariat, a knowledge that is not based on the current tasks of the country. Because in abnormal situation is developing, we must, in the management of cooperatives, avoid adopting a single pattern. Agricultural production covers a vast space and if people engaged in production are still learning, it is more important not to copy only a single pattern. The situations in the mountainous areas, midlands and the delta are different. The north and the south are different. The managerial capabilities of good, average and mediocre cooperatives are different. The management of this or that crop and of this or that animal also differs. So it is erroneous to retain a single pattern. In guiding work, we must build most popular and common model patterns. By the way, I want to recall that the building of advanced models in the past was aimed only at creating special conditions for a number of units to follow these models which could not therefore multiply. To provide guidance, we must be aware that, in economic work, it is important to pay attention to what is popular and to whether or not the majority can do it.

We now can conclude that the system on end-product contracts with laborers is correct and appropriate and can be satisfactorily applied by mediocre as well as top-flight progressive cooperatives. The reason for this is explained above. However, this system should not be imposed on some progressive cooperatives because, for a certain reason, it has been observed, it is not yet suitable for them. Let us allow these cooperatives to ponder on the system and be assisted in satisfactorily applying their own methods. Realities can serve as useful lessons for everyone. We should evaluate their work in this way. We should not practice blank-check contracting as we do in collecting land rent, that is, giving out contracts without guidelines, without production plans, without technical and economic norms, and without control; and we should not contract out all tasks with households without supervising their work and seeking only to collect the set amount of grain.

There are different levels of management due to the abnormal development of the situation. So, we should gradually improve managerial work and should not require that all cooperatives satisfactorily implement it at the same time. Let us take the seed link as an example. We should not allow cooperative members to take care of this link by themselves alone, that is, to use any seed variety which they can secure.

There are many ways to organize the production of seeds. Some cooperatives have organized their own seed production teams, whereas others have set up such teams in each or a few of their basic production companies. Other cooperatives have entrusted the seed stock-keeping task to a number of households which are good at seed production. We can make an analysis to choose the best and most effective way of producing seeds. For instance, we can set up specialized seed production companies within the cooperatives or production companies and guide production units in following the set example. We should not force all cooperatives to organize the same type of seed production teams when conditions are not available. Otherwise, blank-check contracting should be taken into consideration.

Regarding the cooperatives having poor management ability, inadequate storage facilities and unskilled technical cadres, their cadres and members have noted that it is worse to organize consolidated seed production teams than to entrust the fulfillment of quotas set in cooperative contracts to certain production companies or designated families. Our objective is to secure good seeds and sow seeds with an appropriate structure so as not to lose the secured seed variety. Each cooperative can decide its own method to achieve that. A method should not be used as a substitute for an objective. Under specific circumstances, a certain method is suitable for one cooperative, but not for another. It is necessary to grasp the objective and principle. A method must be specific and flexible, not generalized and rigid. I am dealing with this matter before tackling specific managerial work in order to avoid sticking to inflexible ideas and patterns. Copying a pattern is the simplest method. In a currently complicated situation and in different management capability levels, we can easily make incorrect observations on the work of a certain production installation if we firmly stick to our idea of using the same pattern as a gauge.

A Specific Problem in the Implementation of the New Management System in Agriculture

With the new contractual system, the management of cooperatives and rural areas has raised many problems to be considered and resolved. The Central Agriculture Commission, the Ministry of Agriculture and provincial party committees should conduct an in-depth research and propose specific policies.

In general, during my tour I have noted the following problems:

1. The issue of production plans and contract quotas.

When we speak of managerial work, we must deal with planning work because a plan is essential for managerial work. Many comrades have stressed the need to revise the current irrational plan norms. So far, many have shown their concern about the repeated failure of set agricultural plans. This time, the comrades in production installations have revealed that in the application of the new contractual system, land resurvey, zoning, delimitation of areas and planning work have been improved and become more practical, thus generally ensuring the fulfillment of set plan norms. However, in planning work, there is a common tendency to set a lower quota of contracted products than the average quota for 3 years. It is understandable that peasants generally want a low quota in order to get a higher income. But the reality is that there are always conditions for ensuring the contracted quota. If there is no assurance, if the amount of nitrogenous fertilizer is reduced and if electricity is supplied sporadically, how can peasants dare to accept the set quotas as previously?

One cooperative has revealed that its members have refused to work on about 10 hectares of ricefields because the set quota is high. If they work collectively, the contracted quota may not be finally achieved. Members of another cooperative have refused a contract because the set quota is too high. However, if they work collectively, they have to barter 130 tons of grain for nitrogenous fertilizer and to apply additional fertilizer. Yet, finally the contracted quota cannot be achieved.

To determine an appropriate quota is a scientific matter which must involve the masses. The quota set for each ricefield must be correctly estimated and discussed by the masses. If the quota is too high and if there is no incentive, cooperative members will not accept contractual work. If the quota is set too low in order to please the peasants, the cooperative will suffer losses. For this reason, some localities have advocated readjusting and making quotas appropriate so that production plans can be practically implemented. There must be a certain irrational interval between quotas so as to encourage cooperative members to endeavor to overfulfill the production plan norms.

The implementation of correct policies must be based on realities in production in order to mobilize labor, land and capital for cooperative members to engage in production, increase the gross output and achieve high economic efficiency. What is now prevalent is the failure to know exactly whether a family can overfulfill or fulfill or miss the set quotas. We must grasp this situation in order to readjust the quotas promptly and rationally.

2. The issue of managing the tasks in the course of rice production.

The new contractual system implies, first of all, the organization of labor to implement the various tasks in the course of rice production. In general, the five tasks to be carried out collectively are connected with material and technical bases available at most cooperatives while the remaining three tasks are entrusted to families. However, this way of organizing labor must be flexible because irrigation projects are not available in some areas and not all families have their own buffaloes as do those in the mountainous areas and in some places in the midlands. It is also necessary to clearly determine the tasks so that the production installations can easily implement them. This means flexibility. As for the areas where conditions are favorable for centralized management, it is wrong not to carry out these tasks. However, all tasks must be linked in the course of rice production. Failure to satisfactorily implement a certain task will affect other tasks. For this reason, the cooperative managerial boards and production company leaders and deputy leaders must do the managerial work intensively and carefully.

In some localities, I have seen the slogan, "Five tasks to manage, three tasks to contract out." This is incorrect because this means that, according to this slogan, only five tasks are managed and not contracted out while the three other tasks are contracted out, but not managed. The managerial board and production companies must manage all eight tasks and each task must be contracted out. Product contracts must be given out to production companies and individual laborers. Families must not be allowed to do things in their own way. How should the tasks be organized if inspection work is well done? Everything should be implemented in accordance with the cooperative guidelines and plans. All this is collective labor.

3. The issue of constantly strengthening material-technical bases for cooperatives and applying technological advances in production.

Basically and in the long term, this is a decisive factor for constantly increasing labor productivity in agriculture which management should promote through the conditions it creates. The new contract system does not hamper the strengthening of material-technical bases and the application of technological advances in production as some comrades fear. On the contrary, peasants want to have more material-technical bases in order to increase their labor productivity and lessen hardship. However, we have not been able to meet their needs fully and have committed blunders and shortcomings in dealing with them.

During this trip, I realized that in a number of localities that apply the conditional product contract system, the mechanized equipment and material-technical bases have been put to good use. However, there are also localities that do not use or leave in disrepair many of their existing material-technical bases. Still other areas do not want to rent tractors because of the many inconveniences, and cooperative members prefer to work the lands themselves in order to retain more of the product after fulfilling the contract quotas. We should realize that in the course of building material-technical bases for the cooperatives, some work has been done correctly while some work has been done incorrectly; some work was suited to past situations but is no longer suitable at present. For instance, when power supply is available and sufficient, operating threshers and mills for suitable work is a good practice, but in many areas where power supply is irregular, cooperative members are forced to wait for power to work with threshers; this is truly a mechanical way of doing things. Since production is being restructured throughout our national economy, production restructuring should also be done in each unit with a positive attitude.

We should strive to use all usable facilities and should apply the contract system to ensure their proper maintenance and usability. The situation in which no one cares for common property should be avoided. Any facility that is no longer used for one type of work should be used for another type of work or should be properly maintained and should not be left in disrepair. In the meantime, we should plan to build continuously, step by step, material-technical bases for agriculture and gradually modernize agriculture, and the work should be done well in each stage.

The application of technological advances in agriculture has the same purpose. The application of the new contract system encourages peasants to learn new techniques. A number of people have failed in their work because of the lack of technical knowledge. We should rely on the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and other mass organizations to popularize technical knowledge among the masses. We should print easy-to-read technical booklets for distribution to peasant families. We should specify in contracts with cooperative members technological advances to be used in the production process for each crop and for each year.

4. Correct distribution to ensure harmony among the three interests.

By ensuring harmony among the three interests, we create a motive force for production. We should keenly avoid creating contradictions among the three interests. In fact, the new contract system promotes the legitimate interests of workers and their families and creates a close link between labor achievements and end products, thereby increasing gross social product and helping in the implementation of production plans and in distribution for ensuring harmony among the three interests. This is the correct way of doing things, establishing links between the individual, the collective and society.

This is the general line, but in practice we should carry out education and apply other managerial measures to make cooperative members willingly accept rational contract quotas so there will be no delay in fully meeting contract quotas in accordance with the quality specified in the contracts. Contract quotas realized by all cooperative members constitute the material resources for distribution to ensure harmony among the three interests. Social interests lie primarily in the increase in gross social product and in the state's control of the volume of products for distribution throughout society. In this respect, peasants and cooperatives have so far striven to meet their obligations to the state. For its part, the state has made very great efforts to help the grassroots level step up its production. However, in a number of tasks, state organs should further concern themselves with the interests at the grassroots level and of the producer.

Wherever I went, I heard complaints from cooperatives and cooperative members about deliveries of nitrogenous fertilizer below the plan norms, although nitrogenous fertilizer was available in exchange for more grain; untimely deliveries and deliveries with weight or volume far below the specified quantities; and complaints about the lack of farm implements and the bad quality of implements. They also complained about irrigation water levies which were based solely on the number of existing water taps -- they had to pay water levies in terms of money and paddy even when water in the canals was insufficient for utilization on their rice paddies. I still have not had a chance to check further in order to draw a conclusion, but when complaints are heard everywhere, we should check the work in the responsible sectors so that prompt remedies will be taken, all sectors will be made responsible to production installations and no further encroachment on the legitimate interests of the collective and the worker will occur. For his part, the worker must also ensure that the interests of the collective and the state are met. In many areas cooperative members keep good quality paddy for themselves and use second-category paddy for tax payments and obligatory sales. All cooperative management boards should exert strict control to prevent such situations.

It has been noted that relating to the interest system, a number of funds have not increased according to plan or have even decreased in some localities. In the present situation, at collective production installations, a correct decision is to maintain funds only when production realizes profits. This helps to primarily meet the obligations to the country and helps ensure the worker's proper living conditions. However, collective funds should be increased every year through the expansion of occupations and the acceleration of business transactions so that cooperatives can secure more funds for gradual development and ensure social welfare. It is very important to determine the amount of funds to be maintained. Concrete regulations should be worked out to this effect.

Other matters of concern are corruption and feasting sprees in rural areas -- social evils that we should strive to overcome. Such bad practices only help bad people profit from the products realized and encroach on the three interests, thus engendering despondency among workers. To remedy this situation, we must apply many measures of which economic management is very important.

Under the old contract system, cadres controlled the man-day and work-point fund, the materials fund and the grain fund for stockbreeding and production yields. Due to lax control, a fair amount of corruption prevailed. Cadres also publicly conducted distribution, but their lengthy distribution lists were full of figures, which prevented cooperative members from controlling their work effectively. The living conditions of a number of cadres were well beyond their income level. This led the masses to correctly cast doubt on their practices. With the new contract system, which directly involves the worker, it has been learned from many localities that corruption has diminished somewhat. If the reports are correct, this is a good sign. But corruption is a deep-rooted evil and we should not be subjective and slacken our struggle against it. I have learned that corruption still exists along with the practice of liberally logging man-days and work points in those localities where the contract system has not yet been uniformly applied. There also still exists the practice of logging man-days alongside the existence of the contract work system, the grain fund for stockbreeding and the reserve fund. In other words, many things still exist that bad people might take advantage of. Studies should be made and management measures should be devised to check these evils.

3. The issue of cooperative members' purchase of more production means.

Under the new contract system, a number of production tasks are carried out by separate families and cooperative members secure for themselves more means of production, including many small tools and transport facilities. This is good. Marketing and credit cooperatives should conduct their business transactions effectively in order to meet the peasants' requirements in production and in daily life.

There is currently a shortage of draft buffalo and cattle in the delta. In some localities cooperative members have purchased more animals at their own expense. When peasants join a cooperative, they are subjected to our policy of communizing their land and draft buffalo and cattle. How should we resolve this problem? In the present situation when the price of draft buffalo and cattle is high and cooperatives lack capital and cash, it is good practice for cooperative members to secure more production means at their own expense. But at first thought there should be no limit to the number of beef and dairy buffalo and cattle kept by cooperative members. As for the draft buffalo and cattle in the delta, cooperatives should secure more of them and, at the same time, should motivate cooperative members to do the same. The collective's buffalo and cattle can also be kept, under contract and with incentives awarded if deserved, by families with set rates for their food and work. Private owners of draft buffalo and cattle should, first of all, be allowed to work their contracted land. The cooperative should rent out the remaining animals and pay amortization fees. The owners should be properly compensated. In the mountain region and the midlands where buffalo and cattle are usually raised in herds, the situation may be different. The Agriculture Ministry should make studies and work out specific policies to this effect.

the only vehicle of expanding trades and occupations and of uniformly applying the product contract system in cooperatives.

A cooperative is a unit in which production and trade are unified. Its production plan must be worked out in such a way that all potential in terms of labor and land can be developed, and trades and occupations can be expanded and large quantities of products can be produced for society. All cooperatives should undertake cultivation and animal husbandry. It is necessary to associate collectivized and contract livestock raising with family livestock raising. The selection of the type of animal to be raised depends on the local situation and the determination of their numbers depends on the locality's capability. To avoid losses in capital, the breeding of animals that feed mainly on grain should not be made obligatory when stables are found empty. No matter what the breeding method, attention must be focused primarily on economic efficiency. In particular, collectivized livestock raising must be carefully planned since many places have suffered losses.

Since there will be a residual number of laborers when the new contractual system is applied, all cooperatives should simultaneously expand the artisan sector by developing traditional professions and create more occupations according to a project or plan and primarily on the basis of available local raw materials.

Wherever I went, people mentioned the development of the cultivation of leguminous plants and mulberries, silkworm raising and silk weaving. This is very good. Comprehensive development of agriculture, trades and occupations must be carefully planned, but we have sometimes failed to do this. Brick and tile kilns have been built everywhere without taking into account the coal supply capability. As a result, some capital has been wasted. For this reason, the entire province or district should work out a development plan that will definitely succeed.

There must be profit-and-loss accounting for every trade. In many places, comrades at the installations have contended that the contract and bonus systems should be applied in all trades or work and that all contracts should be connected with finished products. Of course, there are various ways to calculate finished products according to each trade, each crop and each animal.

First of all, there is only the contracting out of secondary crops. But it is contradictory to contract out only secondary crops and not the rice crop. So the contracting out of products must be extended to the rice crop. We must now uniformly contract out all crops, animals, trades and occupations in cooperatives so that every sector will attain high economic efficiency without causing a very great imbalance between one trade and another, without dropping a certain trade and without transferring manpower to other sectors. The uniform application of the product contract system in all trades and occupations will create conditions for rationally expanding them and for executing economic accountability.

7. The issue of controlling surplus products in rural areas.

With the new contractual system, during years of good harvests the number of cooperative members surpassing the set quotas is fairly high and their stocks of grain are fairly heavy. In addition to the recently developed family economy, gardens and fish ponds have been better utilized. Production of fruit, fish and poultry has further increased. This is a happy event.

In principle, cooperative members have the right to sell their surplus products. However, grain is still needed by the state and must be controlled for the purpose of distribution to the entire country. One must not carelessly implement administrative orders connected with the peasants' surplus products because this will immediately encounter a negative attitude. There are indeed some issues to be discussed. The general issues are how to control surplus products and the exchange of industrial products among peasants at set prices.

We must also continue to study other issues. For example, the exchange of nitrogenous fertilizer is not made through cooperatives. Some peasants, who have bartered their surplus, only for a large amount of this fertilizer, have sold their unused fertilizer. Others have sold it on credit to poor families to make profits. Thus, a number of peasants have become purchasers and dealers of nitrogenous fertilizer, a product managed by the state.

Another example is the trade in cloth. Any amount of cloth can be purchased at set prices. In Thai Binh Province, it was reported that a family purchased as much as 100 meters of cloth, surely not for its own use, but to resell part of it for profit or in exchange for other goods.

Thus, there was a situation whereby nitrogenous fertilizer was lacking in some ricefields while several thousand tons of surplus stock were found to be wasting in a provincial storehouse. While some peasant families had no cloth to make clothes because of insufficient supply, one family secured some 100 meters of cloth. This situation must be remedied, and there must be a correct policy.

As a result of the implementation of the new economic policy, rural areas have begun producing varieties of products and rural markets have begun to be well stocked with goods. But I have noted a lack of knowledge about how to transact business and how to guide these markets and the activities of marketing and credit cooperatives in order to meet the requirements in production and the peasants' livelihood. Many cooperatives are usually agents of the state-operated trade sector. As for private trading of goods to help production and the people's life in one's village, the offer to help trade a number of goods produced by the people and the commissioned collection and purchase of farm produce by the state-operated trade sector, I have noticed that not all of these activities have been carried out properly everywhere.

8. Caring for the overall lives of the workers in rural areas and building, step-by-step, a new countryside.

We must primarily concern ourselves with families experiencing difficulties in everyday life, especially war invalids and families of war dead and of troops. Our people are very grateful to the war invalids and families of war dead, and highly value and respect the families whose children discharge their national defense or internationalist obligations. It is our party and state policy to constantly care for the overall lives of their families who depend primarily on the development of production of the cooperatives. Increases in gross social product and developments in cooperative production help promote the living conditions of the war invalids and families of war dead. This is the general situation.

In rural areas, we must still care for a number of families who lack, or have little, manpower and experience difficulties in everyday life. Acting on state guidance, the cooperatives have set aside an amount of grain for use in tiding the families having little manpower over difficulties. But the application of the product contract system has caused concern among a number of war invalids and families of war dead and of troops. Those families' incomes may remain the same as before, but they feel uneasy when they see sharp increases in the incomes of those families around them having much manpower and capital. That is human nature, and we should be understanding.

However, if we want to avoid this situation by readopting the system of equal distribution, we will see -- as we did before -- that most workers will lose enthusiasm for their work, production will not develop, the situation will become very difficult, and brother war invalids and the families of war dead will be the most affected.

In many areas, priority in selection of ricefields is accorded to the war invalids and families of war dead. Other areas have taken the initiative in mobilizing assistance for them from mass organizations. But it appears that we still lack a suitable overall policy.

Regarding those families experiencing difficulties in everyday life, the cooperatives have usually provided grain assistance. But providing grain only at the completion of the harvest is a negative practice, because it causes concern to those families relating to the entire harvest. We should seek to rationally minimize the income gap, not by diminishing the shares of those with higher income, but by striving to increase the shares of those with lower income. Therefore, I advance this suggestion for you to study. Regarding those families -- primarily war invalids and families of war dead or troops -- who really experience difficulties, the cooperative may lower, to some extent, the contract quota. Cooperative members will probably agree with this practice. The cooperation should creatively arrange its work to give them more man-days. It should also motivate mass organizations, primarily the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, the Ho Chi Minh Vanguard Teenagers Unit, and the village Women's Union, to assist them in terms of man-days and fertilizer. Through the application of these three measures, we will tide them over difficulties and help them achieve crop yields higher than the contract quotas and realize higher man-day income; this will also help minimize cooperative assistance. Make a study of this method, comrades.

With the application of the new military service law, larger numbers of youths are returning to their villages to carry out production after fulfilling their military obligations and larger numbers of draft-age youths are setting out to discharge their military obligations. Readjustments in the contract ricefields and proper work arrangements should also be done in time so that the brother troops returning to their villages have jobs and can assist their families and so that the implementation of the military service law will not be affected.

There are a number of families in our rural areas who lack manpower due to illness and, therefore, have constantly encountered difficulties in everyday life. This is a longstanding situation. Credit operations, the relief grain store and other forms of mutual assistance should be restored in order to give them effective assistance and to check the on-going usury and exorbitant labor charges by farmhands.

With the application of the new contract system, the masses can use their time creatively, work conscientiously and improve the quality of their work. However, their intensive labor may adversely affect their health somewhat. Party organizations should particularly concern themselves with such tasks as caring for the workers' health conditions, especially during harvest time, equipping them with improved tools, providing guidance on the rational use of children's labor, and supplying medicines for the sick. Once the workers' material lives have been improved, their cultural and spiritual lives should also be upgraded. This will help make cultural life in rural areas more pleasant and wholesome and help in accelerating the realization of a new type of man and in checking the resurgence of old-fashioned customs and superstitious practices in rural areas.

9. Improve the tasks of various sectors and echelons and, in particular, build agro-industrial districts in order to concentrate on boosting agricultural production.

The implementation of the new contractual system requires improvement in the tasks of districts, provinces and central sectors. Agriculture is the forefront. On this front, not only the Ministry of Agriculture and localities, but many other sectors are also responsible for this improvement. As pointed out in the resolution of fifth party congress, other sectors must concentrate efforts on boosting the development of agriculture. It seems that the efforts exerted by some sectors are not sufficient or concrete. Let us take only the following links as an example. Despite many sunny days, nitrogenous fertilizer production has been delayed and distribution is consequently inadequate. As a result, cooperatives cannot receive the right amount and quality of fertilizer in the planned time, which causes many difficulties in the implementation of contractual work. A number of tasks are already assigned to families, but the inherent insufficiency of hand tools is becoming more acute.

Cooperatives everywhere are complaining about the lack of hand tools. Their goods are of poor quality and are expensive. Then there is a time when trade activities and rural markets present many new problems to be promptly resolved, especially the problem of the price of farm products.

Thus, the new contractual system in the countryside requires the close coordination of all sectors at the central level and in the provinces and districts. They must have policies and positive activities to promptly serve and step up production.

The district is the direct upper echelon of production installations, the area for labor distribution and from which to step up agricultural production and the area where the three revolutions in the countryside are taking place. Our line is to build agro-industrial districts. This is entirely correct. This is an objective to be achieved. However, we must take the right step. Currently, each district must fully use labor and land, develop trades and occupations, link agriculture with handicrafts and small industries and produce large quantities of products for society and other goods according to its real capability and according to the upper echelons' assistance capability. Decentralization must help in turning a district into a perfect planning echelon, capable of formulating a total or partial project and of determining the steps to be taken annually, every 5 years and during the remaining 3 years of the third 5-year plan.

With the new management system, the district must consolidate its organs to meet the requirements of the new situation; closely control technical stations; and guide the cooperatives in correctly implementing the system, reviewing the task of consolidating cooperatives and the new management system, developing strong points, remedying shortcomings and taking the correct line.

10. The issue of organizing the management of cooperatives and the issue of cadres.

After working out guidelines and policies, the decisive task is to organize a cooperative management apparatus and to constantly train cadres and place them in the right positions in order to satisfactorily implement all tasks. This apparatus previously had many irrational aspects, but has now gone through many changes, and some of these aspects have been eliminated by the new management system. Many village-sized cooperatives have been divided into medium-sized cooperatives. Many large production companies have been divided into more rational smaller ones. As a result, the basic production and specialized task companies have also undergone changes in accordance with the new management system. Previously, more than 1,000 norms that were too complicated generated many impractical points. Cadres and party chapters have also been redeployed to conform with the already altered cooperative management apparatus. There are as yet no correct, unified regulations governing the above-mentioned items for cooperatives to implement. Moreover, due to realistic and objective requirements, the cooperatives have reorganized their management apparatuses, but each cooperative has reorganized its apparatus in its own way and has suffered great embarrassment. For this reason, the responsible organs at the upper level must study the method of organizing the cooperative management apparatus and must clearly determine the leadership and guidance relationships between village party committees and the administration and cooperatives, the rights and responsibilities of each organization and each member in the party committees and administration, and of the cooperative managerial board and production companies. These organs must also have a plan for training and deploying cadres in the right positions and must set forth technical norms and criteria which are consistent with the cadres' capabilities and the new management system. Only in this way can they develop the strength of the management organization to boost production and care for the people's livelihood.

The more complicated the managerial work, the greater the cadres' capabilities must be. Our training work has not been planned and has generally failed to meet requirements. Leading cadres of cooperatives must have some knowledge about weather, ricefields, technology, managerial work, each laborer, production and trade. This means that they must learn and accumulate a great deal of knowledge. To protect cadres, it is necessary to help them understand the tasks and working methods and to constantly supervise them so that they will not get involved in matters related to the people's money and paddy, but will maintain a clean, simple life.

There is no way for you to get away from matters connected with money, paddy and materials. If you are not trusted by the people, you can do nothing, even if you have great talent.

As far as cadres are concerned, there must be a uniform cadre network composed of a director, deputy directors, accountants, production unit heads and technical cadres. Here, I mean the people in a cooperative. There must also be a uniform training method. Many production unit heads of whom I have inquired have never been trained. This is wrong. We must also train cadres for subsequent steps in agricultural development.

Regarding the cadre issue, we must deal with the payment of wages to cadres.

Cadres must take charge of directing work performance. The efficiency of their work is manifested in the correct implementation of the line and policies of the party and the state, in the results achieved by cooperatives in production and in cooperation members' lives. We must take into account the finished products and not the few "sao" of ricefield contracted out to a cadre. Thus, it is necessary to arrange the payment of wages to cooperative cadres in such a way that they will associate their interests with their own responsibilities and the cooperative's common responsibilities. Generally, a cadre who accepts a ricefield contract must engage in production and will therefore spend little time on common tasks. As a result, negative aspects may emerge.

As far as the new contract and management systems in cooperatives are concerned, there are many issues to be considered and settled. I cannot figure out all these issues at present, because my recent tour was short. The central organs and comrades in the provinces and districts should get in close touch with reality, and research and put forward ways to promptly solve problems instead of leaving things undone for a long time. If a problem can be settled locally, it should be settled actively and creatively. If a problem requires advice from the central level, it should be reported promptly so that the product contract policy may be perfected and become a new management technique for socialist collective economic units in rural areas.

Application of end-product contracts with laborers is a very important link in cooperative management. The effect of this contract system has been obvious. In my opinion, this system will be applied for a long time. When material and technical bases in agriculture reach the stage of uniform mechanization, a new management system will surely emerge to replace the old.

We cannot avoid shortcomings in the initial stages, but we should not worry if they are discovered and remedied. Since this is a new issue and we are at the beginning of the period of transition to socialism, in which everything is evolving, we cannot perfect everything overnight and must rectify shortcomings properly and promptly.

Concreteness and action: The party's line has been determined and must be consolidated. Revolution means creation and the truth is concrete as Comrade Le Duan has often said. Concrete deeds cannot be done at a desk or in the pages of a book, but must be carried out by millions of people in production installations in their everyday labor. For this reason, we must listen to the ideas of the masses, whether pleasant or unpleasant, and we must recapitulate the masses' initiatives in order to readjust our policy.

We are now facing a difficult situation. Difficulties are usually concrete problems. We must consider and assess these problems as they are manifested in the current vivid realities and in light of the party's line. Innovations regarding the product contract system will make us more confident in the truth which Lenin often mentioned: The masses are always creative.

To materialize the resolutions of the fifth party congress, we must implement the slogan "Concreteness and action." Life requires that we should not be bureaucratic and stick to patterns. The party's line will shed light on concrete issues.

Comrades must be followed by action. Our actions must be performed with all our hearts and efforts and with the will and conscience of communists, while broad sections of the masses must be stimulated to act at the same time in order to materialize the party's line. We must engage in this action in order to review our policy and to promptly remedy and make it more scientific and closer to life. In this way, we can further materialize policy.

Once again, concreteness and action is my advice to you.

VO DONG GIANG MEETS MIA DELEGATION IN HANOI

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[Text] (Hanoi, Sept. 20 IAFP) -- Americans seeking information on U.S. servicemen missing since the end of the Vietnam war today met Deputy Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang. The Americans, who arrived here Thursday, are from the Washington-based National League of Families of American Prisoners Missing in Southeast Asia. The major topic of the meetings is the question of missing Americans in Indochina, which Washington estimates to be around 2,500. The U.S. delegation, led by president of the league George Brooks, yesterday morning visited the war museum in Hanoi where there is a collection of various documents, photos and other material from the Vietnamese war. The four delegation members are to leave him on Thursday for Vientiane, where they will resume a visit they left off before coming here.

CPSU DELEGATION VISITS HANOI, HO CHI MINH CITY

08201806 Hanoi VNA in English 1454 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] (Hanoi, VNA, Sept. 20) -- A delegation of the Trade and Service Commission of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee has paid a visit to Vietnam at the invitation of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee. The delegation was led by T.N. Pashayev, alternate member of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee, second secretary of the party C.C. for Azerbaijan.

During its visit, the delegation was received by Vo Chi Cong, Political Bureau member and secretary of the C.P.V. Central Committee. Present on this occasion were Tran Van Hien, deputy head of the Distribution and Circulation Commission of the party C.C., and N.B. Chardin, Soviet ambassador. The delegation had working sessions with delegations of the Distribution circulation commission of the party C.C., the State Commission for Planning, the Home Trade Ministry, the Marketing Cooperative Board, the party committees of Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and the Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone. It visited President Ho Chi Minh's home and office, and some trade and cultural establishments in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City.

MAKHMUD TO QUIT CABINET; COULD BECOME VP

BK210855 Hong Kong AFP in English 0117 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Jakarta, Sept. 21 (AFP) -- Home Minister General Amir Makhmud has said he would be no longer in the cabinet after October 1. "I shall be a member of Parliament who will be sworn in on that date," he told newsmen last night.

Commenting on a local press report that he would be named Parliament speaker to replace Mr. Daryatmo in the new Parliament, General Makhmud said: "Whether I will be the speaker, it is up to the new members of Parliament who will hold an election for the post."

State Secretary General Sudarmono, according to the report, may be named the new home minister to succeed General Makhmud.

Leading Member of Parliament from the Moslem United Development Party (PPP) Amin Iskandar said last night that it was likely that General Makhmud would be elected as vice president to replace Adam Malik. After having held the post of Parliament speaker, General Makhmud might be nominated as the sole candidate for the vice presidency, Mr. Iskandar said, adding that the new congress would then elect him as successor of Mr. Malik.

TRADE BAN ON PRC, ISRAEL, S. AFRICA AFFIRMED

BK210843 Jakarta OANA in English 0732 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Jakarta, Sept. 1 (ANTARA-OANA) -- Indonesia has decided not to stimulate direct trade with Israel and China because of the nonexistence of diplomatic relations between Indonesian and those countries. This government policy was reaffirmed by Minister of Trade and Cooperatives Radius Prawiro to newsmen here Monday through ministry spokesman Syukri Alimuddin. Trade between Indonesia and Israel as well as China has in the past taken place through third countries, including Singapore. "For political considerations, the Indonesian Government has decided not to stimulate direct trade with both countries," the minister was quoted by Alimuddin as saying.

On trade with South Africa, which has come under United Nations sanctions for its apartheid policy, the minister said as a member of GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) Indonesia has to abide by the UN sanctions to the effect that there has been no trading with South Africa. In the same way, Indonesia did not trade with Rhodesia before its independence because of sanctions imposed by the UN on the Rhodesian Government. But after Rhodesia gained its independence (to become Zimbabwe) Indonesia automatically opens trade with that country, the minister said.

FOREIGN MINISTER MOKHTAR LEAVES FOR UNGA

BK181547 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja left today for New York to attend the UN General Assembly session beginning on Tuesday. The session will discuss various issues, including Kampuchea and the Middle East. The Kampuchean seat at the United Nations, which was left vacant at the previous session [as heard], will be discussed again. The president of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, Norodom Sihanouk, is expected to attend the session.

The ASEAN foreign ministers will meet in New York by the end of this month to discuss ASEAN strategy on Kampuchea. U.S. President Ronald Reagan, when receiving the new Indonesian ambassador to the United States, Hasnan Habib, stressed his support for the ASEAN initiatives in its efforts to resolve the Kampuchean issue.

Minister Mokhtar is scheduled to return home on 3 October.

PRESS REACTION TO MARCOS' VISIT TO U.S.

On Strategic Considerations

HK211430 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 21 Sep 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Strategic Underpinnings"]

[Text] To U.S. policymakers the Philippines is important for strategic reasons. The U.S. must have a reliable ally on the other side of the Pacific basin through which it can buttress its global position. It is important that the ally shares in some measure the American view of what the world ought to be, that it shares the American democratic tradition, and that the United States be able to use over the long run the present bases for its navy and air force.

These strategic considerations have gained importance over time. It is noted that some U.S. alliances are being questioned in other parts of the world. In Europe, for example, there has been agitation against the U.S. nuclear presence. In the Middle East and North Africa, the United States cannot get enough governments to provide bases for a rapid deployment force.

President Marcos' visit to the United States provides an occasion for the two governments to reaffirm their common security interests. The renewed commitments serve to banish whatever doubts may have existed. The visit stresses to the American public the importance of the Philippines that the U.S. policymakers have known all along.

The visit also serves the purpose of enhancing existing cooperation. This can take on a variety of forms because cooperation depends on the changing requirements of the time. Each has its own set of problems and it has to be addressed accordingly.

Of importance is the thinking of the two governments on the security requirements. The visit will probably generate new thinking in that direction.

On U.S.-Philippine Cooperation

HK211431 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 20 Sep 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Reflecting a Friendship"]

[Text] The various agreements reached in Washington reflected the friendship and the alliance and the unmitigated effort of the president to obtain the highest possible level of economic cooperation between the two countries.

A higher level of cooperation is evident in the air agreement, in the tax and agriculture pacts, in the tourism agreement and in the offer of the National Academy of Sciences of its services to help the Philippines overcome any technological obstacles in its development program.

By most of these agreements Philippine economic problems will be made less formidable. At the same time the agreements will be beneficial to the U.S. Government and private sector, for business is a two-way street, and the measure of security the economic gains for the Philippines represent is likewise beneficial to the United States.

The level of cooperation to which the two governments committed themselves during the president's state visit is likely to be raised further in the future. This may be gleaned from the agreement to create an economic commission to increase U.S. investments in the Philippines and to open up new U.S. markets for Philippine products.

On security matters, it was agreed there would be regular ministerial-level consultations.

Thus, on economic and security matters, the institutionalization of consultations and dialogues is to be enhanced.

The long friendship of the two nations deserved that kind of cooperation. We think that this was what the president had thought all along, and the state visit showed that President Reagan agreed. The recognition of the need for full cooperation merely implies the fundamental fact that friendship has profound implications.

On Philippine 'Maturity'

HK210810 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 20 Sep 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Mr Marcos Exemplifies Philippine Maturity"]

[Text] After all is said and done, the state visit of President Marcos to the United States; his candid talks with President Reagan on vital issues affecting Asian and international affairs and RP-U.S. trade relations; his meetings with members of the U.S. Senate and the House of Representatives on human rights and Far East developments; and his off-the-cuff answers to searching questions of the militant American press have shown the American public that the Philippines and the Filipino people have come of age.

Mr Marcos' handling of every situation proved the maturity of the Filipino leadership. His reports to President Reagan and the U.S. Congress on conditions in Southeast Asia in general, and the Philippines in particular, showed his mastery over the intricacies of international geo-politics and local affairs. His replies and repartees to the American press showed his preparedness to cope with the most embarrassing questions the press could throw at him.

It should be obvious by now to the American people that while the Philippines, a developing Third World country, is undergoing the same traumatic experience suffered by other Third World countries as a result of international recession, inflation and high interest rates, its leaders and its people remain staunch supporters of the Free World's democratic beliefs.

Mr Marcos made this clear in no uncertain terms in his reply to President Reagan's welcome address at the White House and he reiterated it anew in his talks with the American President in the oval room of the White House and with American Foreign Affairs Committee solons.

That the issue of human rights should have been brought up by the president's critics was to be expected. Mr Reagan, however, made it clear that he was satisfied that these charges were not as exaggerated as Mr Marcos' critics would have them believe and that they were not true. If Mr Marcos briefed American officialdom on the intrusions of subversives who seek to overthrow the Philippine Government and to set up here a communist state, it would not have been farfetched to say that the arrest and detention of the intruders was effected for the safety and stability of the state. It is obvious that the American Government would have taken the same steps.

Would Amnesty International consider these moves of the Philippine Government violations of human rights? And would the American Government and people, not necessarily the press, be happier to deal with a communist Philippine Government, and all because they quibbled over human rights?

Perhaps Mr Marcos, speaking for Southeast Asian states, may have told U.S. officialdom that most, if not all, governments in the region have strong leaders who, under their respective laws, known as international security laws, can crack down at a moment's notice on subversives for the continued freedom of their countries.

Mr. Ople opened his heart to the American people. He did the best he could as the best of a merciful and co-equal state, and he did it capably. Any true-blooded Filipino, given this most vicious critis, would have to admire him for his fine example of statesmanship and leadership.

Rectification of U.S. Textbooks

REF ID: A6200702 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 18 Sep 82 p 3

Textbook Minister Blas F. Ople has urged that the rectification of American history textbooks denigrating the First Philippine Republic as "an insurrection" be placed on the agenda of Philippine-American relations.

In a lecture commemorating the 84th anniversary of the Malolos Revolutionary Congress, Ople declared Americans should "grant the essential legitimacy of the Malolos Congress and the First Republic and also to admit that the Philippine-American war was not a mere "insurrection" but a "war of independence waged by a civilized nation."

The Malolos revolutionary congress opened on Sept. 15, 1898 at the Barasoain church in Malolos, Bulacan. Among acts of that congress was the ratification of the declaration of Philippine independence in Kawit, Cavite, by Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo on June 12, 1898 and the promulgation of the Malolos Constitution.

In making the demand, Ople said that the war of independence against Spain and the United States was no different in substance and form from the war of independence waged by the 13 American colonies against the British crown in 1776.

"The new maturity in Philippine-American relations, characterized by strong ties based on mutual respect, should now allow the Americans to grant the essential legitimacy of the Malolos Congress and the First Philippine Republic," Ople declared.

He said the controversy surrounding the revision of Japanese history textbooks to extinguish Japan's guilt for its aggressive war in World War II posed implications for the way history of the Philippine revolution is presented in U.S. textbooks.

The Labor minister quoted President Marcos' expression of disappointment over the American official versions of World War II in the Philippines, including the Death March. These versions tended to edit out much of the heroic participation of the Filipino soldiers in that war.

According to him, the rectification of U.S. textbooks would ensure that there remain no real gaps in the perception of the two peoples as to what happened in 1898. He said unless this is made, the gap can result in future misunderstandings.

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